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President's Big Fight Seems To Be on Spending

WPA and relief under fire may feel brunt—Main appointments likely to be confirmed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—What has been the net effect of the President's Annual Message, his Budget Message, his Relief Message, the Frankfurter and other appointments—in short, how do things stand in Washington after an eventful week?

First: Considerable congressional resistance to the continuation of a heavy spending program has arisen. But the question is whether Congress will translate a sentiment into practical, self-denying votes.

Second: The strong anti-dictatorship policy which appears behind the national defense recommendations has also aroused an undercurrent of opposition based on traditional congressional resistance to "involvement."

Third: The guns are all trained on WPA, and the President's concessions in its management and future control may not be enough to get the full $875,000,000 which he asks as an immediate deficiency relief appropriation.

Saturated by Politics

Fourth: Politics runs through everything, with Vice-President Garner momentarily in the saddle: a state of affairs that is described as "the revolt of the Throttlebottoms." Recognized as a revisionist Congress, it remains to be seen whether the legislators become dominant and punch holes through the entire Administration program.

Fifth: The President has had good fortune with his big appointments thus far, and there is every prospect that the Frankfurter, Hopkins, and Murphy nominations will be confirmed. Thus Mr. Roosevelt is succeeding in surrounding himself with thorough-going liberals, mostly with New Dealers. While he is building up a more sympathetic team, he is also isolating himself more and more from the Conservative Wing of the Democratic Party.

These are only a few of the points that arise from the present important and involved situation. Possibly the most significant factor is the President's unflinching continuance of heavy spending. In most of his earlier budgets, particularly in his first two or three, he committed himself to the search for a balance by every possible means. Thus, in his first budget, five years ago this week, the President said:

Spending Generally Unpopular

". . . Powerful forces for recovery exist. It is by laying a foundation of confidence in the present and faith in the future that the upturn which we have so far seen will become cumulative. The cornerstone of this foundation is the good credit of the Government. . . . We should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery and from that time on seek a continuing reduction of the national debt."

The "third year of recovery" either has long since passed or never arrived. Anyway, the President now proposes a continuation of $9,000,000,000 budgets indefinitely, to be balanced as soon as the national income hits the $85,000,000,000 mark.

Now, this heavy-spending program is in theory unpopular in Congress, just as the Gallup Poll (published today) shows 61 per cent of the voters favoring less spending. But between translating general unpopularity into specific defeat of spending items is a considerable gap. Congress appears certainly headed toward the limitation of expenditure by tying strings to spending, by ending blank checks, curbing executive freedom to spend. But that this process will result in any economy, or even a wiser or less-political distribution of money, is by no means sure.

WPA and Relief Under Fire

An initial curb may be applied to the $875,000,000 for relief requested by the President. This sum is considerably more than what had been expected. The budget itself shows only $750,000,000 as actually needed for WPA in the five months under question until the end of the current fiscal year. The difference of $125,000,000 was to be a cushion for unforeseen emergencies, it is explained.

Yet the sum looks almost like another kind of cushion—a deliberate padding for Congress to remove, and thus get rid of its economy urge. However, Congress already suspects as much, and a movement has started to circumvent the trap by appropriating a sum sufficient only to tide WPA over two months or so.

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Czech Attack on Border Reported by Hungarians

Hungarian Premier opens move for authoritarian rule—People wary of Reich control.

Bombardment of Munkacs in former Czech area charged—Prague told of 'brawls.'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Jan. 6—Prime Minister Bela Imredy launched what some observers here think will become a new Fascist movement—although his own name for it is merely the "movement for race defense." He presented his plan yesterday to leading members of the Government Party and is giving it popular form tonight at a big rally here.

The program of the movement includes anti-Semitism, land reform, and the supplanting of Parliament and the present party system by authoritarian rule.

Moreover, many of the new policies promise to be so extreme that they are expected to "swallow up" other radical movements and make even National Socialism "useless" in Hungary. However, the Government will maintain close official cooperation with Germany.

The anti-Jewish law it is pushing through Parliament is very radical. Its land reform project is much milder, but if actually carried out will eventually bring quite a widespread distribution of property.

Feudalistic Attitude Persists

Since the essence of feudalism still prevails here and the chasm between social groups is deeper than in many other countries, it is not impossible that a strong militaristic spirit and aggressive patriotism will spring from the new program.

In theory, Dr. Imredy's movement is to function parallel with the Government Party, but in practice it is designed to replace the Party. That organization is static. It is a group of political leaders whose chief interests have been in preserving the status quo. But the new movement, if successful, would be dynamic, and destined to swallow up or submerge the ordinary Government Party.

The attention which Dr. Imredy is giving to land reform in his new program reflects the demand which has been increasing day by day for fundamental reconstruction of Hungarian social life.

But the authoritarian manner in which it is proposed to carry out all these reforms points toward a regime similar to those existing in Italy and Germany. The Government plans virtually to absorb the National Socialists by equalling, if not exceeding, their opposition to liberalism, democracy, parliamentarianism, the Jews, and civil freedom.

German Union Allowed

It is regarded as significant that more than 500,000 Germans in Hungary were recently allowed to or-

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CHUST, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Government of Carpatho-Ukraine, autonomous division of Czechoslovakia, issued a denial today of Budapest reports that Czechoslovak troops had attacked and shelled the Hungarian village of Oroszpeg on the outskirts of Munkacs.

A communiqué said that "Hungarian terrorists" crossed into Carpatho-Ukraine during the night, attacked Czechoslovak border patrols and wounded one soldier. The communiqué added that the patrols chased the terrorists back across the border.

By the Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Jan. 6—The Hungarian Government today reported two Czechoslovak artillery bombardments of the border city of Munkacs in a pitched battle between Czechoslovak and Hungarian forces.

[The Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires called at the Czech Foreign Office today and lodged a protest which charged that Czechoslovak troops had invaded the region of Munkacs.

Czechoslovak officers attached to the joint Hungarian-Czechoslovak Border Delimitation Commission were ordered to the scene of the incident. Reports here indicated that only a small detachment of Czechoslovak troops was stationed in that area.]

Reports said the battle, involved cannon, tanks, and armored cars.

High officials of the Government met in continuous conference.

The Foreign Office announced that a strong protest has been made to Prague, charging violation of Hungary's border. It said the German and Italian legations in Budapest had been informed.

"Hungary waives all responsibility for what may happen," an official statement warned.

Former Czech Territory

Munkacs is in the territory Czechoslovakia ceded to Hungary two months ago. Also called Mukacevo the city is 200 miles northeast of Budapest, in a strategic region in the Carpathian mountains where Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Rumanian and Polish borders come close together.

Hungarian military government, imposed on Munkacs when the territory was occupied in November, was being replaced by civil authority. Troops were being withdrawn from the region. Hungarians charged that

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Flood Control: U. S. Moves To Speed Program

War Department ready to acquire land to avoid delay, New Hampshire and Vermont told.

The War Department took a strong stand today to end delay in construction of flood control dams in New Hampshire and Vermont.

In letters to the Governors of the two States, Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, notified them that if the States do not desire to buy land for such dams and reservoirs and sell it to the Federal Government without any strings attached, the Government is prepared at once to acquire the land itself.

Mr. Woodring's letter indicated that the Administration has not backed down and does not intend to do so in its claim that it has the right to take land for flood control or power development at any time.

Conciliation Sought

At the same time, officials of New Hampshire announced at Concord a conciliatory attempt would be made to effect a compromise agreement somewhat along the lines of a tentative Vermont agreement, signed Dec. 20 at Montpelier, in order to have construction activities resumed.

Work by the Army Engineering Department on proposed dams at Franklin Falls and Riverhill, N. H., have been held up since Dec. 24 by orders of the Secretary of War.

Prospects of an agreement under the New Hampshire proposal, which will require changes in the State laws at the present session of the Legislature, were regarded by observers as none too bright, however, in view of the fact Secretary Woodring has refused to sign the Vermont agreement.

Flood Control Delegated

Mr. Woodring regards the Vermont compromises placing strings on the Federal Government's title to the land, according to word received from Washington, and so has not approved it. As a result, flood control construction has not started at Union Village, Vt.

Work on all the New England projects has been halted since just before Christmas, according to reports from Washington. This temporary stoppage resulted from the delays mentioned. The Administration has studied the whole situation since the stoppage however, with the result it has decided to proceed with or without State co-operation.

In Providence, R. I., Col. John S. Bradgon, District Army engineer in charge of the Connecticut valley program, said his work in Massachusetts and Connecticut has not been delayed. Land takings are going forward, he said, for the Knightsville, Mass., dam on the Westfield River, and construction work, slowed down by the winter weather, is proceeding on dikes to be built in seven Connecticut cities.

At a recent conference in Washington with Secretary Woodring, New Hampshire officials, led by Capt. James M. Langley, Chairman of the State Land Use Board, insisted the Government must only acquire land with the approval of the Board, and indicated intention to take the matter to the courts if the Government did not comply.

Court Test Looms

The War Department has decided it cannot comply with this request, it was stated in Washington today. The War Department decision to acquire the necessary land, therefore, apparently brings up for a show-down the question of flood control delay through a legal battle instituted by one of the States.

First indication that New Hampshire planned to attempt some kind of compromise with the Federal Government came yesterday in the inaugural address of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, who urged creation of a special commission to recommend necessary legislation.

Today, it is learned from Col. John J. Jacobson, chairman of the Water Resources Board, that the plan entails broadening of the State's Land Use Law to eliminate ancient provisions which now stand in the way of Federal ownership of land, such as that limiting the amount of Federal-owned land to 2 per cent of the State's total area.

They Won German Co-operation

Wide World

American Friend's Service Committee Delegates

Three Philadelphians who won permission from Germany to establish refugee relief stations in Germany. Left to right, they are: Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Haverford College professor, Chairman of the Friends Committee; D. Robert Yarnall, Germantown manufacturer; George A. Walton, Educator.

Roosevelt Lauds Lima Results In Letter to Landon

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt told Alf M. Landon, in a letter made public here today, that the results achieved at the recent Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, "have been of the highest importance in assuring close and understanding relations between all the American Republics."

The Conference made plain to the world at large, the President's letter said, that "all of the twenty-one American Nations are animated by the common desire not only to assure the security of their independence, their democratic institutions, and their legitimate interests, but also to govern their conduct as between themselves on a basis of law and justice."

"The Conference has given a significant example of what the relations between nations can be and should be. In the accomplishments reached you have played a notable part and I desire to express to you my gratitude for the work you have done for your country."

Mr. Landon, a member of the United States delegation to the Conference, arrived home by airplane and train several days ago. Other members of the delegation will land in New York Monday.

Landon at Lima Conference: Page 18.

London, New Refugee Center; Germany Eases Its Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 6—For more than 17 years Geneva has been the center of one of the great humanitarian tasks of history—care of refugees created by the World War of 1914-18 and of the intolerant regimes which have gained a footing in several countries since the World War. Now it relinquishes that position to London, with the winding-up Dec. 31 of two League organizations for refugees, the Nansen Office and the League Commissioner's Office for Refugees Coming from Germany including Austria.

According to instructions issued by the League Assembly last September, these two organizations are being replaced by a single League Commissioner's Office in London. Sir Herbert Emerson, former Governor of the Punjab, has accepted the post of High Commissioner, and has named as his assistant commissioner Mr. Gustave G. Kullmann, a Swiss citizen, formerly a member of the League Secretariat.

The new office in London undertakes duties more limited than those which were originally performed by the Nansen Office. It is not the legal successor of the two League refugee organizations which has gone out of existence. Its duties have been defined as follows:

1. To provide for the political and legal protection of refugees, as entrusted to the regular organs of the League by Paragraph 3 of the Assembly's decision of Sept. 30, 1930.

2. To superintend the entry into force and the application of the legal status of refugees, as defined more particularly in the conventions of Oct. 28, 1933, and Feb. 10, 1938.

3. To facilitate the co-ordination of humanitarian assistance.

4. To assist governments and private organizations in their efforts to promote emigration and permanent settlement.

The League has undertaken to pay the salaries and expenses of the High Commissioner and his staff, but not to contribute in any way to the relief and settlement of refugees. The new Commissioner has been authorized to accept funds from Governments or private sources, but has been prohibited from providing assistance directly to refugees. He must apportion any funds at his disposal among organizations he shall deem

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BERLIN, Jan. 6 (AP)—An informant in daily touch with high German officials said today that next week's visit to Berlin of George Rublee, the American director, and other members of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, was looked upon by National Socialists as a basis for improved relations between the United States and the Reich.

Decision of the Berlin Government to receive Mr. Rublee and his associates is regarded by the National Socialists as a gesture of appeasement involving considerable German sacrifice.

[Mr. Rublee, Robert T. Pell of the United States State Department and Joseph Cotton of New York are expected to make up the delegation going from London to discuss plans for Jewish emigration from Germany with Field Marshal Hermann Göring, head of the four-year plan, and other German leaders. Last week in London it was indicated a plan for removing 150,000 younger Jews from Germany would be discussed.

In addition, the Friends Service Committee, through a delegation headed by Dr. Rufus M. Jones recently arranged with the Reich Government to permit setting up transient camps in Germany to aid in the removal of possibly as many as 150,000 younger Jews to new colonies in other countries.]

German authorities hitherto have declined to receive representatives of the Evian-les-Bains Conference of last July, which set up the Intergovernmental Committee to cope with Europe's tangled refugee problems, Jewish and otherwise.

Germany regarded Evian as a typical case of foreign meddling with German affairs.

But as relations between Germany and the United States grew worse, with each country recalling its ambassador, moderates in the Government prevailed on General Göring to invite Mr. Rublee as a gesture showing Germany's desire not to let the two countries drift apart still further.

The invitation was not canceled despite two recent periods of tension: that arising from Secretary of the Interior Ickes' anti-dictatorship speech, with Washington's blunt rejection of the German protest, and that involving President Roosevelt's Message to Congress and the violent German press reaction thereto.

Reardon Contracts Enjoined

Court grants temporary order as ouster proceedings against commissioner are planned.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, asked this afternoon if he had made formal demand for Commissioner Reardon's resignation replied that he had not, adding, "But I presume he reads the newspapers, like myself. I await Mr. Reardon's resignation."

Asked if he planned to prefer charges against the Commissioner, he remarked, "I think Mr. Dever's report speaks for itself."

The Education Department contract situation developed swiftly today as removal of James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, on 15 formal charges was demanded by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, and Judge Abraham E. Pinanski in Suffolk Superior Court granted temporary injunctions to prevent payment under 11 of the 12 contracts involved.

The Federation charges were filed with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall while Commissioner Reardon was issuing a statement saying he was ready to face any charges involving his conduct in office.

The temporary injunctions were granted on petitions filed by the Taxpayers Associations, which also presented the formal charges to the Governor in the form of a bill of complaint.

Bill of Complaint

In this bill of complaint the Federation spokesman, Norman MacDonald, Executive Director, requested Mr. Reardon's removal by Governor Saltonstall on the grounds "malfeasance, misfeasance and nonfeasance in office" in handling the hurricane and flood contracts for seven State teachers colleges and totaling approximately $400,000.

Mr. MacDonald urged that Mr. Reardon not be permitted to resign "until he has answered to such charges in the manner prescribed by law."

In other words the Executive Director was demanding that a public hearing be held on the removal of Mr. Reardon.

Today's swiftly happening events followed the report of Paul A. Dever, Attorney-General, of his investigation of 11 building and landscape contracts at the State teachers colleges. Mr. Dever declared nine of the 11 contracts illegal and in addition found that Edward T. P. Graham, architect hired by Mr. Reardon to conduct the storm repair work, on recommendation from former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, had violated his contract and was not entitled to payment of his 6 per cent commission.

Immediately following the Dever report, Governor Saltonstall last night demanded Mr. Reardon's resignation, a demand to which Mr. Reardon would not accede.

Charges Enumerated

The Federation charges are:

1. That Commissioner Reardon, in willful disregard for the best interest of the Commonwealth, relinquished all responsibility with respect to the repair, replacement and reconstruction made necessary by the September hurricane . . . and placed sole responsibility therefore in the hands of one Edward T. P. Graham.

2. That Commissioner Reardon . . . departed from the usual procedure within his department and directed the Business Agent of the Department, George H. Varney, to in no way concern himself with said work.

Ignored Estimate

3. That Mr. Reardon ignored Mr. Varney's estimate of $16,400 as the total cost of repairing hurricane damage, "recklessly approved and executed certain contracts . . . aggregating $434,845 for repair of alleged hurricane damage."

4. That Mr. Reardon "failed to exercise any supervision or permit any supervision within his department and as a result only a negligible portion of the work . . . was in any way directly, indirectly or incidentally connected with or made necessary by the hurricane.

5. "That Commissioner Reardon was grossly negligent in that he failed to make a personal investigation or inquiry or permit any investigation within his department as to the necessity of the work called for under said contract."

6. That Commissioner Reardon never submitted the contracts to

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NBC Bars Beer and Wine 'Ads' As Move in Public Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The National Broadcasting Company henceforth will accept no advertising for beer or wines, its President, Lenox R. Lohr, has announced.

The new regulation, described by Mr. Lohr at the Federal Communications Commission inquiry into radio monopoly and network operations, is an extension of the Company's longstanding ban against hard liquor advertising.

Actually the ban will apply only to the 15 stations owned or leased by the National Broadcasting Company, but is expected to have important effect as a precedent. The 160-odd affiliated stations joining the network for special broadcasts make their own policy.

NBC's action in heeding the public's protest against liquor advertising of all kinds on the air follows passage of a recent resolution by the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters condemning acceptance of hard liquor advertisements by radio stations.

NBC's policy on liquor advertising, Mr. Lohr told the Communications Commission, has meant loss of considerable potential revenue, but Company officials have decided it is in the public interest to continue and extend it.

NBC advertising policies, Mr. Lohr said, are now being set down in detailed written form and after discussion will be distributed to all advertisers and agencies.

Comparatively few complaints are now being received about NBC's children's programs, leading officials to feel their general quality is satisfactory, Mr. Lohr said.

He explained the Company's policy of not selling religious programs by saying it would "permit the richest groups to sell their particular beliefs to the public."

Under NBC policy, he said, time is given for discussion of controversial subjects of general interest, and if issue is taken with such talks, representatives of the opposing viewpoint are given opportunity to reply.

He said he could see no reason why all entertainment programs should not be commercially sponsored, though he felt perhaps 15 to 25 per cent of them would not benefit from such sponsorship.

Gasoline Colored In Saskatchewan To Show Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Jan. 6—This year colors in gasoline sold in Saskatchewan began to mean something. Under the terms of an Act passed in 1938 in the Saskatchewan Legislature, gasoline must now be colored to denote grades. Red, green, blue, white and purple, are the colors used. Octane ratings are the basis for the grades, with the exception of the purple-colored gasoline, which denotes use for agricultural purposes only.

Gasoline used for agricultural purposes in Saskatchewan is not subject to the Provincial tax of six cents per gallon. Previously, this gasoline was sold with the tax collected and users were allowed rebates. By coloring it, the Province avoids the complicated bookkeeping necessary for making rebates, and also makes more effective the provision that it shall be used for agricultural purposes only. Red gas is to be not less than 75 per cent octane; green, blue, or any other approved color not less than 65 per cent, and white below 65.

Shoe Stylist Stirs Up Storm in Russia

MOSCOW (AP)—Extreme new designs in shoes for women have stirred a storm in the Soviet Russian shoe industry.

Pravda, Communist Party organ, attributed the following unusual models to a Comrade Pekar, whom it called a "young style maniac":

"Soviet Music"—Which has an open toe and a treble clef design instead of a buckle.

"Park of Culture and Rest"—Which features a high heel representing a parachute tower and a parachute tower on the toe.

Other models are called "Collective Harvest" and "North Pole Flight from Moscow to America."

Pravda expressed indignation over the designs because the result was 33,000 rubles (nominally about $6,520) "squandered" in the central model shop in designing models which Mr. Pekar hoped "would revolutionize the shoe industry."

This Changing World

The Great Question for 1939—Waiting for Germany's Next Move, and the Speculations as to Where It Will Be—New Realism Among Democracies

By H. B. Elliston

Prime Minister Chamberlain's umbrella already has had several metamorphoses. At Munich it was a symbol of peace, but within a month it had become a gibe, even in Berlin itself. Recently, I am told, Mr. Chamberlain hoisted it into a parable. To a select group he told a story which, he said, was one of his childhood recollections. It appears that a little girl one day in India strolled into the jungle with only a parasol as equipment. She met a tiger. In her fright she opened her parasol, and the tiger in turn took fright, and fled. Mr. Chamberlain intimated that likewise he was beginning to put up his own parasol.

The inference is clear from this story and other evidence that Mr. Chamberlain has decided that appeasement a la Munich is no longer profitable. His disillusionment is shared far and wide. I had an extraordinary demonstration of this in my Christmas mail. Here is one "greeting," copied from Coleridge's "Conciones ad Populum," which might have been written yesterday, though it was actually written in 1795:

* * *

We have breathed so long the atmosphere of Imposture and Panic, that many honest minds have caught an aguish disorder; in their cold fits they shiver at Freedom, in their hot fits, they turn savage against its advocates; and sacrifice to party Rage what they would have scornfully refused to Corruption. . . . Enemies of human nature, that they may prove themselves the Adorers of the God of Peace, they hide from themselves the sense of their crime by the Merit of their motive. Thus every man begins to suspect his neighbour, the warm ebullience of our hearts is stagnating; and I dread, lest by long stifling the expressions of Patriotism, we may at last lose the Feeling. "Society is in every state a blessing; Government even in its best state but a necessary evil." We are subverting this Blessing in order to support this Evil—or rather to support the desperate Quacks who are administering it with a Life-or-Death Temerity.

* * *

Such disillusionment is a sinister beginning for international relations in 1939. But it does not necessarily mean the abandonment of appeasement. There is a more realistic approach to appeasement—that is all. No doubt it was realistic to recognize the need for tearing down Versailles Europe. But it was purblind not to recognize the need for building up a new order simultaneously. In other words, the lesson of Munich is that concessions are out of order except as the price of a general settlement.

This is the decision at which Mr. Chamberlain apparently has arrived. The umbrella still remains a symbol of peace, but it is now open.

Newsie in Topper and Tails Keeps Opera Record Intact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—George Malaiko, Toronto newsboy, has had his wish. Seated in a red plush seat in the second row of New York City's glittering Metropolitan Opera House, he has heard his favorite opera, Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

His presence there was almost like the final happy ending of an opera itself, for he was there as the guest of Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Opera, and Richard Crooks, the tenor.

Unable to finance the trip and ticket himself, Mr. Malaiko, the elderly, Rumanian-born, one-time Ontario prospector, poured his desires into the ears of his newsstand customers outside Toronto's Stock Exchange. So well and so insistently did he speak that the echoes finally reached the ears of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Crooks in New York City. Anxious to help such an obvious lover of music, Mr. Johnson donated the opera ticket, while Mr. Crooks took care of the train fare. That was Mr. Malaiko's surprise.

But when the Toronto newsboy stepped from the train here yesterday, it was the turn of the Messrs. Johnson and Crooks to be surprised. Instead of the bewildered, poorly dressed person that had been expected, it was an immaculately dressed, cane-swinging man-of-the-world who swung jauntily to the platform with a white-gloved hand.

The surprises, however, did not stop there. Obviously Mr. Malaiko was a music lover and obviously he would not have been able to make the trip without assistance, but it soon transpired that Mr. Malaiko, resplendent in topper and tails, was almost as much at home within the "Met's" opulently curving auditorium as were the singers themselves.

Far from being Mr. Malaiko's first visit to the opera, it was his eighteenth—at least, that was the number Mr. Malaiko could remember off-hand. What is more, his previous trips, one a year, had been financed from profits on the stock market. It was only this year, Mr. Malaiko confided, that tips from his wealthy customers had not been accurate enough to provide the wherewithal.

So, Mr. Malaiko has returned to Toronto today with his record unbroken and Manager Johnson and Tenor Crooks have confounded those who say all New Yorkers are hard-hearted—and not easily fooled.

The Boston Section:

Effort made to settle two-day truck strike.

Tourist trade holding up in Bay State.

Busway urged at Kenmore Square as safety project.

Cape Cod cottage competes with latest in architectural design.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Farm Recovery Plan Pushed By Liberal Bloc in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, — A demand throughout Western Canada that action be taken to speed the recovery of agriculture on the prairies may lead to the formation of a strong western bloc within the councils of the National Liberal Party in the House of Commons at the coming session of Parliament.

The West as faced with solving a difficult situation in which the plight of the primary producers, the farmers, is the most serious for a decade. Not only are world wheat markets closed to them by the decline in buying and prices but their internal economy, upon which the entire west depends directly or indirectly, is in a debt-ridden condition.

There is within the Liberal Party a group of young members who feel that there is a twin opportunity for action. They feel that though their concerted insistence for concessions for the west they can aid the prairies and at the same time strengthen the Party as a champion of a beleaguered section of the country.

Recognition of Emergency

This attitude within the western section of the Party, which holds more than half of the seats west of the Great Lakes, is the recognition of an emergency rather than a plan to revolt. It is an attitude that is by no means confined to the Liberal Party, but one which is particularly significant in its appearance there because of the comfortable majority and the opportunity for action which rests with the Federal Government.

Should the movement be translated into action the westerners would only be following the example of the Liberals of Quebec, who for years have forced their demands upon successive Liberal Governments through the technique of "power politics." So successful have they been and so conscious have they made federal ministers of the unified Liberal bloc from Quebec that Ministers rarely act without consideration of their force.

The Western Liberals made one effort in recent years to assert their strength as a group when at the Party caucus, called at the end of the last session to consider the budget, they revolted because of the absence of concessions which they considered were due the prairies. They were brought into line with the promise of concessions in the future.

Election in Prospect

But this year there is likely to be an election and the Government will need all the support it can rally to carry it through the next campaign which even from this distance appears to be fraught with difficulties for the Party.

The western members, who believe that the time has come for concerted action on their part, are no less Liberals for their thinking. Indeed they believe that through the Party and the policies espoused by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King lie the best opportunity for action leading towards the solution of the problems which are at present vexing the west.

But they feel, in common with the great majority of westerners, that the problems of the primary producers, not only in the west but in other parts of Canada, must be met and solved if the national economy is to be restored to a healthy, progressive state. They feel, too, that the west has not been given the utmost consideration in such matters as financing, loans, tariffs and aid to agriculture.

Agricultural Conference

The emphasis which is being placed on the problems of marketing and production is indicated by the recent conference in Winnipeg called by Premier John Bracken. Here 300 delegates, representing the fruit growers of the west coast, the apple growers of the Maritimes and the farmers of the prairies, gathered to discuss the plight of the primary producer in Canada and sought, through discussion, a means whereby he might secure markets, prices and security.

This concern with these problems is one which tends to transcend Party affiliations in a desire for immediate, corrective action. The western attitude toward Canadian unity, generally speaking, is one which tends to regard the nation's productive and financial machinery as a system working for the good of the entire country. In 1938 dividends were close to a record high while the returns to the western farmers were near their lowest point. Westerners point to such instances as this in their argument that the national economic machine is not running as it should.

The details of the design which the western bloc is likely to offer as its solution to the prairies' problems have probably not been worked out or agreed upon, so loose is the formation of that bloc as yet. But it may be safely assumed that in the main any program will follow the broad lines of a 'square deal for the west,' a more equal division of the rewards of labor for all Canadians and some measure of financial or monetary reform to relieve the west of some of its pressing burden of debt and to facilitate the selling of its produce.

Opposition and Support

While such a policy will find support in west and the principle will probably be indorsed by the primary producers of the Maritimes, it will also have its bitter opponents. It was such economic thinking that led Premier Hepburn of Ontario to protest against the pegged wheat price for the west and to complain that his province was being made a 'milch cow' for the prairies. If Ontario and Quebec should line up against the west it will be a bitter struggle, for the opinion that the east has dealt unfairly with the wheat country is not uncommon.

No battle cry of "Canadian unity" could drown out the sounds of bitter warfare waged along economic fronts should the two forces, so often opposing, clash.

There are observers who see a Western Canadian Party as the outcome of the next few years. The future may hold such an eventuality, although there is nothing to indicate such a development at the present. There is, however, a strong indication that slowly, and perhaps uncertainly, the western Liberal members in the House will gather themselves together to form the spearhead of a drive for the revisions and concessions in the national financial setup which so many westerners believe to be necessary if that section of the nation is to survive and prosper.

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Sit-Down Case Goes To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board was accused today of approving "Lynch Law" in deciding a sit-down strike controversy.

This assertion was made by the Fansteel Metalurgical Corporation of North Chicago in a brief filed with the Supreme Court preparatory to oral arguments next week on litigation involving constitutionality of sit-down strikes.

Fansteel urged the Court to sustain a decision by the Federal Circuit Court at Chicago holding the company had the right to discharge employees who seized two buildings during a 1937 sit-down strike. The Labor Board holds that the strike was due to refusal of the company to bargain collectively with representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America.

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The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Senators 'Happy About the Whole Thing'

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan (left) is a Republican, and Senators Walter F. George of Georgia, and Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, (center and right) are Democrats, but they appear to have forgotten party differences as they meet before the opening session of the Seventy-sixth Congress. The desk is that of the Michigan Senator, who is among the Presidential possibilities in 1940.

Fitzgerald Moves In Michigan to Bar Sit-Down Strikes

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 5 (AP)—Frank D. Fitzgerald, Republican who succeeded Frank Murphy Monday as Governor of Michigan, recommended to the State Legislature today a labor relations act which would outlaw sit-down strikes, require 10-day notice of intent to strike, and set up a five-member board to mediate industrial disputes.

Mr. Murphy, whose labor policies during Michigan's 1937 sit-down strikes were assailed by Governor Fitzgerald in the election campaign, now is United States Attorney-General.

"The right of honest workingmen to work, and the right of employers to the possession of their property, must be reaffirmed," Governor Fitzgerald said.

He also advocated abolishing the State Liquor Store System, encouragement of profit-sharing plans in industry, and legislation "to permit group hospitalization."

A bill to replace the State Liquor Store System with a warehouse setup was introduced in the Senate a few hours after the Governor recommended this action. The Legislature, predominantly Republican, congratulated Mr. Murphy on his appointment as Attorney-General.

A concurrent resolution, saying Mr. Murphy's "appointment to this high position of trust is due to his faithful and sincere efforts in serving the people of the State of Michigan," reached the House with Senate approval and was greeted by boos.

Representative Elton R. Eaton (R) shouted that the Democratic former Governor's administration "was not a credit" to the State. Representative Douglas D. Tibbits (R) retaliated with "he has been our Governor and we should not give him such a slight." Another Republican, Representative Maurice E. Post, said the resolution should be approved as "a matter of respect."

Copies of the resolution, finally endorsed by a chorus of ayes, will be sent to Mr. Murphy and President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Spanish Art Exhibit

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt attended Jan. 4 a benefit exhibition of busts of Spanish Government leaders sculptured by Jo Davidson. The showing was sponsored by the Washington Sons of Spanish Democracy to aid the Spanish Children's Milk Fund.

Mrs. Roosevelt, listed as a patron of the exhibition preview, said she was especially interested because the head Mr. Davidson did of Mr. Roosevelt was the best that ever had been done. She was escorted through the gallery by Fernando de los Rios, Spanish Ambassador, and Jacques Davidson, son of the sculptor.

PWA in New York Opens $88,000,000 Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Construction projects involving $88,000,000 have been started here by the Public Works Administration in the last six months, according to Col. M. E. Gilmore, Regional Director. This is the largest building program in the history of New York City, Colonel Gilmore declared in a report to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. A few of the projects are the following:

The Circumferential Parkway, estimated to cost $27,900,000; the Criminal Courts Building, $18,500,000; East River Drive, $10,600,000, and an Administration Building for Hunter College, $6,400,000.

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Wide World

Hailed as 'Czar of All the Russians'

This title was given to Grand Duke Vladimir (central figure) by the Paris colony of White Russians at a ceremony in the Maison de la Chimie. The youthful Grand Duke has never been in Russia, having been born in Finland in 1917. He has lived mostly in France and England.

Additional Divided Reaction Greets Roosevelt Message

From Dispatches of the Associated Press:

Following are comments on President Roosevelt's Message to Congress, made public since those published yesterday:

Japan

Tokyo Asahi predicts increased friction between the United States and Japan as a result of President Roosevelt's Jan. 4 message and the big American arms program.

"The Japanese believe that Japan is one of the targets" of United States preparedness plans, the Asahi declared.

It said that the President mistakenly considers Japan an aggressor and "deems it necessary to apply economic sanctions through modification of the Neutrality Act."

"This means that the United States turns from good-neighborliness to antagonism toward the totalitarian states," the Asahi said. "It is to be feared that friction between Japan and the United States will become more and more acute."

The Asahi is a comparatively liberal paper and has advocated American-Japanese friendship.

Britain

David Lloyd George, war-time Prime Minister, agreed with Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement of yesterday in welcoming the American Executive's address. He said:

"It was a grand speech. I listened to every word of it with growing satisfaction and delight. If it is followed by action not only in home but in foreign affairs, it will be the opening of a new era for human freedom."

He added that it was "a call for which Democracies throughout the world have been waiting."

Clement R. Attlee, Laborite, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, said: "I welcome the President's Message as showing a realization that the Fascist menace to civilization and Democracy concerns America as well as Euorpe and that liberty must be fortified by economic reconstruction to solve the problem of poverty in the midst of plenty."

Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, said: "It was a fine, epoch-making speech which put fresh heart into free people all over the world."

Sir Percy Harris, Chief Liberal Whip in the House of Commons, said:

"While our Prime Minister has been hobnobbing with dictators, President Roosevelt is telling them that aggression must be terminated. . . . It is now up to the Premier to make this clear to Signor Mussolini when he visits Rome."

France

Henry Berenger, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, expressed belief that the United States would enter "a just war" in 1939 "if conditions warranted."

Writing in Agence Economique and Financiere," M. Berenger, former Ambassodor to the United States, said the European Democracies hoped that Congress would go farther than the President's suggestion in revising the neutrality act.

Russia

Pravda, Communist Party organ, said today that President Roosevelt's Message to Congress "shows that the threat of Fascist aggression is well understood in America."

"It also constitutes an acknowledgment that wars waged by Fascist aggressors are aimed directly against the interests of the so-called democracies," the paper said.

Germany

Politisch - Diplomatische Korrespondenz expressed belief that Mr. Roosevelt's strictures were prompted by considerations of domestic politics and a desire to justify his huge rearmament program.

Italy

Il Messaggero charged that President Roosevelt in his message to Congress supported "Jewish plutocracy which has declared war on authoritarian states." Il Messaggero, adhering to the view of German newspapers, saw two objects in the speech: "First, to persuade the people of the United States of the necessity of new colossal armaments desired by big business and the plutocracy; second, to favor the wave of anti-Fascism fed by Hebrewism . . ."

The paper complained that Roosevelt had the air of wanting to accuse authoritarian states of menacing peace "in the events which led up to Munich, but failed to give Premier Mussolini any credit for the solution which avoided war." The paper said any inference that totalitarian states wanted to attack America was "false and impudent."

Winant Takes Up Geneva Post As I. L. O. Director

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 6—John Gilbert Winant, first American director of the International Labor Organization, with the coming of the new year has begun his active work in this position, in succession to Harold Butler, the British director who did so much to strengthen the prestige of the I. L. O. at a time when the League of Nations, of which it is an integral part, was declining.

The League itself faces the coming year somewhat uncertain of its destiny. But the I. L. O. is in a different position. It has kept apart from the political activity of the League, and has therefore not suffered from the collapse of the League conception of collective security. The adherence of the United States to the I. L. O. in 1935 was made possible because the I. L. O. had been held aloof from political activity, and the United States Government and American labor and employer groups therefore felt free to join whole-heartedly in its purely technical and consultative functions.

Man of Many Interests

Mr. Winant, three times Governor of New Hampshire, is expected to maintain the broad-minded leadership of the I. L. O. which Mr. Butler provided. He is a man of manifold interests, as is indicated by his occupancy at one time or another of the following posts: Chairman of the United States Social Security Board, 1935-7; Vice-President of the National Recreation Association of America; Trustee of the International Y. M. C. A. College; President of the National Consumers' League; Member of the New England Council.

The I. L. O., like the League as a whole, must somewhat curtail its activities during the coming year because of a reduction in its budget. But the revenues of the I. L. O. have not been reduced so sharply as those of other organs of the League. It not only derives financial support from the United States, but also from several other countries which withdrew from the League but retained their membership in the Labor Organization. Even nonmembers such as Germany, Italy, and Japan, co-operate to some extent with the I. L. O. in providing statistics for surveys, and permitting representatives to reside in their countries to gather information.

Vast Store of Information

One of the chief contributions of the I. L. O. during the 18 years of its existence has been the accumulation and analysis of a vast amount of information concerning labor problems throughout the world which was not previously available. This material provides the groundwork essential to any future international effort to improve living and working conditions. The laying of this groundwork is not a spectacular process, and ordinarily proceeds without publicity. It may nevertheless prove to be one of the great constructive tasks of this generation. That process must be constantly maintained, if the material previously gathered is to be fully utilized. The systematic supervision of this process which is carried out by a secretariat gradually assembled since 1920, is perhaps the chief task of the director of the I. L. O.

British Lochinvar And Russian Wife Win Soviet Cheers

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP)—Romantic Muscovites beamed benevolently yesterday on the departure of a British Lochinvar-engineer and the Russian-born wife he claimed by a daring airplane flight from the west.

The Briton, Bryan Grover, and his wife, took the 11 p. m. train for Warsaw and Berlin, en route to London. Representatives of the British Embassy and several other foreigners saw them off.

With Soviet officialdom in a "bless-you-my-children" mood, Mr. Grover hastened from embassy to embassy and to a travel bureau to collect visas and tickets for the homeward journey with the attractive Eleana whom he married in 1933 just before leaving his job in the oil industry here to go alone to Iran.

She was finally released from Soviet citizenship and permitted to accompany him wherever he goes.

Diplomatic and other efforts to gain permission for her to leave or for him to come to her had failed when he bought a $900 second-hand plane, took three weeks of flying lessons, and landed 100 miles from Moscow in November.

"No, we won't fly back," Grover laughed. "The railroad is good enough for us this time."

He said he hoped to find a job in London.

Ault Is Pardoned By Governor Davey

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Ivan R. Ault, Ohio Highway Director convicted of violating civil service laws in soliciting State employees for contributions to the unsuccessful primary campaign of Gov. Martin L. Davey, received a full pardon from Governor Davey Jan. 6.

Governor Davey's term expires next Monday. Mr. Ault, convicted Wednesday, was fined $300 and given a suspended 60-day jail term. Seventeen other Davey supporters are under indictment on similar charges.

"The two things to which I object in this case," said the Governor in a statement announcing the pardon, "are the political nature of the prosecution and the suddenness with which a nonenforced law has been turned against good citizens of Ohio, merely because they happen to have been friends of ours."

Governor Davey said the law prohibiting solicitation of contributions from civil service workers had been violated for many years by both political parties, and that it "has been a dead letter" from its enactment.

California Doctors Outline State Health Insurance Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—State-wide health insurance on a voluntary basis for low-income beneficiaries is being set up by the California Medical Association. Proponents and opponents of the plan agree on the common point that it is a turning point in medical history.

Proponents believe it will establish a model of unprecedented humanitarian value for other States and for the nation itself. Opponents believe it may lead to compulsory health insurance, or short of that, to demoralization of the medical profession.

The controversial plan was adopted here on Dec. 18 by the House of Delegates, the ruling body of the State Association. Its resolution called for the establishment of a non-profit corporation to launch and supervise the service within three months. The plan had been under consideration in California for more than five years and had received the indorsement of the Association's Council last month.

A. M. A. Praises Plan

The American Medical Association, which in past years had condemned such schemes, had present at the authorization, an observer, Dr. R. G. Leeland of Chicago, Director of the A. M. A. Bureau of Medical Economics, who gave official praise. The delegates, 150 chosen from every county, refused to provide a referendum of the action among the 7,000 Association members.

The plan's adoption was demanded on grounds that "it guarantees the best possible medical attention to the average person by placing the services of competent physicians within his means," in the words of Dr. Charles A. Dukes, Oakland, President-elect of the Association.

Dr. Olson E. Kilgore of San Francisco seconded the move by saying: "None of us can deny that there are large groups in every section unable to carry the costs of illness. I believe it is a fine thing that the doctors themselves have initiated this worth-while movement."

Health Insurance Plan

A motivating factor in the unparalleled action was the threat that such a plan would in effect be a house-cleaning of the profession to forestall passage of a State act for compulsory insurance. Dr. June Harris, the Association's representative in the State capital, told the delegates that early in January "there will be introduced in the Assembly the C. I. O. bill for compulsory health insurance," adding that "we should have no delusion about what some of the legislators intend to do to us to break down our standards."

Dr. W. W. Roblee, outgoing President of the Association, declared that "if California shows the way, we will then have a guide for a Federal plan of the same nature." He emphasized the necessity of quick action to keep health insurance in the hands of private practitioners and out of the hands of politicians; he cited organized labor, certain industrial firms, and the new State Administration as "pressure groups" interested in putting health insurance into politics.

Similarly, the delegates were told that national legislation threatens to take the lead by incorporating some features of the insurance into the social security program.

Opponents of the plan subscribed to one or all of such objections as: there is no problem in the low-income bracket that private practitioners can't meet without the plan by scaling fees to individual cases; the plan invites unbearable demands by subscribers upon the time and attention of the plan's facilities; it invites legal and moral complications; over a period of years, the operation of the plan would condition public opinion to accept the service as "humanitarian, economical and wise" to the point of making it compulsory for all income groups, ending medical freedom for those who seek and maintain health through other means.

Objections Cited

To support the latter objection, they point to the experience with exemptions to otherwise compulsory medical examination in public schools: red tape and fear of reprisal as well as ungracious treatment at the hands of school executives in many cases have militated against the claiming of the civil right of exemption; they also point to the operation of compulsory plans in companies and in Government units, where the management tends to fill jobs with those who will comply rather than bother with workers who can claim a specific exemption which is legal but bothersome.

California's authorized plan calls for a corporation with three types of members: beneficiary, those who pay the insurance and receive the treatment; professional, those who perform the required services, and administrative, those who handle fiscal and other details in operating the plan.

What Plan Provides

Although no definite details were included in the enabling resolution, it was passed largely on the widespread assumptions by proponents in debate that: it would affect only those families with incomes under $2,500 a year but not including public wards; membership fees or premiums for the prepaid service would range from $2.50 a month for individuals up to $6 a month for a whole family; "there will be absolutely no change in the traditional and ethical relations between doctors and clients that now exist," declared Dr. Roblee, adding that a family physicial or surgeon could handle the entire case in the traditional manner except that he would receive his pay from the corporation; pay would be based on units in a scale to be worked out by the corporation; professional members need not be members of the State Association but must be in good standing with the State Medical Board which licenses medical practitioners; the service will include hospital and laboratory charges as well as professional fees; and the corporation will underwrite three present hospitalization pools now caring for 50,000 members at approximately three cents per day as membership premium for each member.

Chamberlain Ignores Custom In Hailing Roosevelt Message

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—With characteristic British reserve, Whitehall today described as "almost if not quite unprecedented" the statement issued by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain welcoming President Roosevelt's Message to Congress.

The Prime Minister characterized the message as "another indication of the vital role of the American democracy in world affairs and its devotion to the ideal of ordered human progress."

"Nobody who is charged with the heavy responsibilities of government," he said, "could fail to be impressed by the solemn words with which the President of the United States greeted the elected representatives of the American people."

In diplomatic circles the opening words, "nobody who is charged with the heavy responsibilities of government" are thought to be addressed directly to Herr Hitler as both and appeal and a warning not to miss the significance of the President's words. There are indications that although the German press is somewhat vocal, the German Foreign Office views the present status of German-American relations with some alarm.

The normal procedure if comment is thought desirable about the remarks of statesmen of another country is for the appropriate British Minister to make it in the course of a speech at some public meeting or in Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain yesterday decided to disregard precedent after consultation with the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, who, it is believed, communicated with Washington before the statement was issued.

Mr. Chamberlain's action is looked on here as striking testimony to the growing part the United States is coming to play in the world. There is no doubt that British public opinion was whole-heartedly behind both statements.

It is noted here in this connection that whereas the American President earnestly warned his hearers that they must be ready to fight for freedom and other cherished ideals, Mr. Chamberlain stressed the fact that "only through freedom and peace can we hope to develop for ourselves and those that come after us the benefits for which we have labored for generations," thereby emphasizing peace as well as readiness to fight.

The British Government's arms speedup, however, is evidently that it feels that freedom and peace can in the last resort only be secured by being ready if necessary to fight for them.

That young Conservative thought is moving in this direction appears from the annual conference here of the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations which yesterday rejected a resolution by 14 votes to 10 which ran:

"This conference supports efforts of the Government to secure a sure foundation for a lasting and peaceful settlement of Europe, and in particular its policy of renewing friendship with Italy."

The course of debate indicated that a number of those who opposed the motion thought that the Prime Minister did the right thing at Munich, but that they felt strongly on the subject of Spain. It was urged that Britain's price for renewing friendship with Italy should be complete withdrawal of Italian help for Gen. Francisco Franco.

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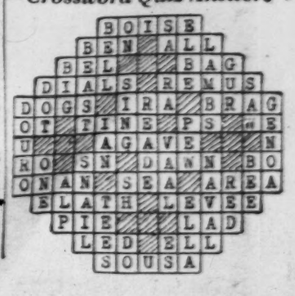

Museum Sculptor Restores Form of Lost Dodo to View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Does anybody wonder what a dodo looked like—that symbol of extinction long used in song and story? The bird's sculptured counterpart can now be seen at the Field Museum of Natural History here.

Some persons may doubt if the dodo ever did exist, and they may think of it as of Shelley's skylark, "Bird thou never wert." But it was. Two species of dodos, says Rudyerd Boulton, curator of birds at the museum, can be accounted for. A third bird, the solitaire, much like the dodo, flourished in a limited way in the seventeenth century.

No complete specimen of even the skeleton of a dodo is shown today, but Curator Boulton, putting bits of data together, directed Frank Gino in the making of a life-size sculptured model of it.

The dodo belonged to a family of birds closely related to pigeons. They were about the size of turkeys, and they lived on three of the Mascarene Islands, southeast of Madagascar. The birds became extinct about 1681.

Journals of navigators that sailed the Indian Ocean in the 16th century furnished the museum with descriptions of the dodo's habits and looks. But the most accurate information came from paintings of a 17th century Flemish artist, Roelant Savery.

"Because he painted, with meticulous accuracy, birds still extant, such as turkeys, pelicans, swans, ostriches, and many others," says the curator, "there is ground to believe his studies of the dodo were equally life-like and true."

Along with the model of the dodo is a series of drawings and paintings by Miss Laura Brey, throwing additional light on the bird.

TVA: An Aid to Navigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala.—The way in which the Tennessee River is being opened up to deep-water navigation was brought out in the recent annual report of the Tennessee Valley Authority. With the completion of Gilbertsville, Guntersville and Chickamauga Dams, now under construction, together with adjustments at Wilson and Hales Bar Dams, this navigation channel will be extended for an unbroken distance of 530 miles.

By consistent controlled release of water from Norris reservoir during the Summer and Fall months, the Authority maintained navigation depths along the lower river suitable for shallow draft navigation. The flow was kept at an average of about 18,000 cubic feet a second, and on a number of occasions large flows were released on request to tide boats over the shallows in the unimproved reaches.

Boats of less than 9-foot draft are already plying the lower river regularly as far upstream as Guntersville, Ala., the controlling depth being 6½ feet on the lower river and 6 feet through the Florence Canal connecting the Wilson and Pickwick pools. Closure of Guntersville Dam and the filling of that reservoir, expected early in 1939, will make it possible for this type of navigation to continue on upstream to Chattanooga. The purpose, when all developments are completed is to have a nine-foot channel.

Besides the navigation feature, the dams are seen as a great aid in flood control. No large flood flows occured during the past year to necessitate storage of water other than according to the usual schedule for regulation, though the reservoirs were held in readiness for any flood emergency that might have occured. The Authority's completed projects, Wheeler and Pickwick Landing Dams on the Tennessee River and Norris dam on the Clinch, provide a total controlled floor storage of 2,876,000 acre-feet. An acre-foot is the amount of water required to cover one acre one foot deep. With the completion of the Guntersville, Chickamauga, Hiwassee and Gilbertsville projects, now under construction, this controlled storage will be increased to a total of 8,526,300 acre-feet.

Tour-a-bouts

Mexico will be featured in a novel series of tours during the next three months, which will include visits to New Orleans, San Antonio, and an optional return by way of Vera Cruz and Havana, or through the Panama Canal. Sponsored by a group of travel bureaus in association with the Illinois Central Railroad, these comprise either 14-day all-rail, or 17 or 24-day rail-water trips. The colorful journeys to the land "below the Border" are planned to give the most comprehensive sightseeing itineraries both enroute and within Mexico, with five days devoted to Mexico City and side-trips to other interesting regions. The tours are all-expense, other than meals on trains.

* * *

Short-wave radio has been introduced into the Canadian Rockies for the protection and convenience of winter sportsmen. Sunshine Valley, one of the best ski areas in the Rocky Mountains, is now linked directly with the town of Banff by two-way short-wave radio. The radio will be particularly useful in case of emergency, or making reservations for incoming parties, and for sending out reports of snow conditions in the high valley. Situated at the 8,000-foot timber line, with 10,000 foot peaks rising as but small hills above it, Sunshine Lodge was accessible in the past only by pony or ski trails. The lodge is about 16 miles from Banff, with a motor highway now reaching to about three miles of the camp.

* * *

The English Lake District is the wildest, grandest excursion region of England, a region of 35 square miles, which because of its association with the poet, is sometimes called Wordsworthshire.

* * *

Along the highways in the Trossachs of Scotland, tourists will find many a minstrel who will play a lively tune on his bagpipes for a few pennies.

* * *

Pauli Gstrein, outstanding Austrian skier, is the new ski instructor at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec City for this winter, and will teach visiting Americans and Canadians the fine points of Canada's newest and most popular outdoor winter sport. Last year he was chief instructor at Hochsolölen Tyrol where he was known for the splendid organization of the ski class.

* * *

Swedish railway trains are provided with shoe brushes and footrests for the convenience of passengers who wish to keep their shoes as spick and span as the coaches themselves.

* * *

Cuba's winter season is in full swing. Havana, now thronged with visitors, has scheduled for the months of January and February a great sports carnival, including swimming, track, aviation, tennis, jai-alai, and many other events. Teams from Cuba, Mexico, and the United States will take part in the tournaments, the Cuban National Tourist Commission has announced.

* * *

If you travel on a really extended itinerary over Pan American Airways System after Feb. 1 you will have a baggage allowance of 77 pounds, which ought to permit carrying the suit which never will be unpacked until you get home and the books you never get time to read. More to the point, it will allow you to leave a margin of weght in your allowance on departure, so that you can pick up souvenirs along the way and bring them back in your baggage. At present weight limit for baggage allowance on Pan American Airways is 44 pounds when the one-way fare is $200 or less.

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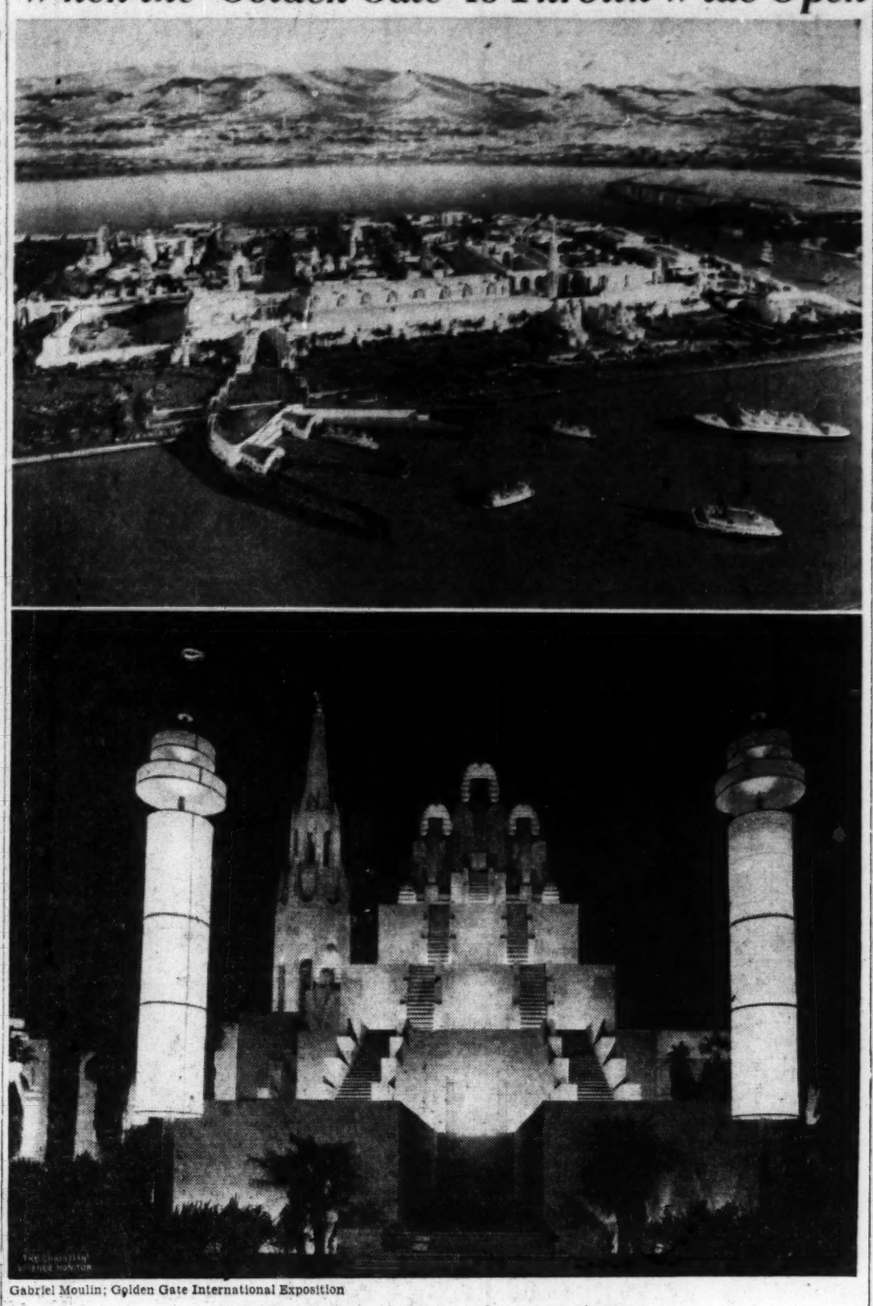

Gabriel Moulin; Golden Gate International Exposition

Treasure Island Makes Its Appearance

Upper is photo of elaborate scale model of 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition as shown by Artist Juan Larringa, art director for Nelson Green and Company, San Francisco contractors who made the model. The low picture shows the Elephant Towers, Ernest E. Weibe, San Francisco, architect, and Tower of the Sun, Arthur Browne, Jr., San Francisco, architect, during experimental lighting tests.

Golden Gate Fair Rich in Overtones

San Francisco, Calif.

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

The end of the trail for Thirty-Niners lies just where it did for Forty-Niners—in San Francisco Bay. In this year of 1939 the trail leads to an island that was not dreamed of in 1849—nor even five years ago—a man-made dream island whereon stands the Golden Gate International Exposition.

I have just been exploring this Treasure Island, as it is called, and comparing experiences of those who joined the gold rush of '49 with the adventures that await those who join the World's Fair rush of '39.

The Forty-Niners endured months of discomfort, and often danger, in wagon trains and sailing ships, pressing towards an uncertain goal. For nobody had any assurance that long weeks of hardship would bring him a reward in nuggets or gold dust. Everybody hoped for it, but nobody could be sure of success.

This year it is different. There are no hardships, and there is definitely a Treasure Island at the end of the trail for everybody. This year's argonauts are coming West in easy-riding motorcars, over broad, smooth highways; on streamlined, air-conditioned trains; in airplanes which cross the Continent in a few hours; aboard luxurious ocean liners which themselves are a vacationland.

And at the end of the journey is a garden island of broad avenues, dignified and imposing palaces, luxuriant gardens, harmonious colors, tastefully blended lights, picturesque pavilions, gaiety and laughter. No Forty-Niner could even have imagined that all the wealth he might find at the rainbow's end would produce such a glorious pleasure-ground.

We are going to read a great deal about this Treasure Island in the newspapers throughout this year—the Exposition is to run from Feb. 18 to Dec. 2—and we are going to see lots of pictures of it in the magazines. But it has certain qualities which may not get into the news articles, and which cannot be reproduced in photographs. They are what I like to call the overtones of the Exposition.

By overtones, I mean definite features of the environment that are so subtle, so intangible, that they fit into the picture, and form an important part of it, without your even realizing, sometimes, that they are there. Treasure Island abounds in these overtones.

First, there are the sounds you hear. Little will be said about them in the newspapers. They aren't really news. And of course they don't get into the pictures. But they are just as much a part of the Exposition as the lagoons and fountains and murals and statuary. You might visit the Exposition without consciously noticing them. But someday later on, you will remember them, and realize that they contributed to a perfect moment, or a perfect day.

One of these sounds is the cry of gulls. Have you ever stood on the deck of a ship and watched a flock of white sea-birds overhead circle and float and sweep, and call their plaintive call? If you have, you know that is one of the most beautiful things in nature.

Well, the Golden Gate exposition is on an island, and gulls float over it just as they do over a ship, and someday as you are sitting in one of these lovely gardens you are going to hear the cry of a gull, and you will look up and see that graceful bird against a deep blue sky, with a flashing jeweled tower projecting into the corner of the composition, and you will have a new and vivid picture filed away in your album of memories.

There is another sound that will gradually steal in upon you. Someday as you stroll in the Court of the Seven Seas with its ship's prows projecting from the buildings on either side, and its crow's-nest lighting standards, you are going to become aware of a bass accompaniment that is being played to the smaller sounds about you. Full-bodied, strong and insistent, yet far away and gentle, it will sooner or later find its way into your consciousness. It is the booming of a fog-signal in the outer Bay, or the throaty call of a liner making port across the harbor. "Has that been going on all the time without my noticing it?" you will ask yourself. Yes, it has. But once having heard it in this setting, you will never forget it.

Not all the overtones of the Exposition are sounds. Some of them are sights—just little glimpses of things that are as appealing, if not as imposing, as all the glittering walls and towers and majestic panoramas of the Island. If you someday pause in a particular corner of the gardens, and let your eye run across the colored carpet of plants before you, you are likely to get a shock.

"Can those be cabbages?" you will gasp. Yes, sir or madam, they are cabbages—and beets. A flower bed of green cabbages, plain and curly, red cabbages and beet tops—all solidly massed together to form a perfect carpet. This is the winter and spring planting of this particular bed. If you come back in the late summer or autumn, you will find some giant pumpkins doing the same kind of decorative service. And maybe you'll go home with a higher regard for the artistic merits of such humble vegetables. They deserve a place even in the flower-beds of a World's Fair that is being held in a State that is world-famous for its gardens.

These are only overtones. But overtones go to make a symphony. And after you've visited the Golden Gate International Exposition of 1939, they'll stick in your memory as long as the bigger features of this vast spectacle. As long, perhaps, as that first breath-taking view of this 400-acre expanse of mystic shapes and colors which suddenly opens up before you as you swing around the last curve in the broad highway that spirals downward from the world's largest bridge to this man-made wonderland in a spot made surpassingly beautiful by nature.

New Mexico Wedges Gila Claim Action

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—New Mexico opened the way Jan. 5 to a "friendly settlement" of Gila River water claims in Arizona which it asserted by force.

While water trickled for the first time since last October through irrigation ditches at Virden, N. M., A. T. Hannett, New Mexico Interstate Streams Commission Attorney, made clear New Mexico would not initiate legal moves to back its action in reopening irrigation headgates. "If legal action is to be taken, it is up to Federal authorities in Arizona to take it," he said.

State Engineer Thomas M. McClure and State Police, acting under personal orders from Gov. John E. Miles, forced open padlocks placed on the Virden water gates by an agent of the Arizona Federal District Court. The Gila water was shut off by Federal District Court order as the result of a suit filed by the United States Government to protect water rights of the San Carlos Indians in Arizona.

Charles A. Firth, Arizona Federal Water Cimmissioner, said at Safford, Ariz., he believed a conference of attorneys would be held "at an early date to determine what legal steps shall be taken."

Cold Wave in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 6 (AP)—Intense cold and blizzards in remote sections of Anatolia (Asiatic Turkey) have caused 32 fatalities and caused widespread suffering in recent days.

Norway Prepares For Increasing Ski Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 6—The excellent natural conditions which have made this country one of the foremost of skiing nations are soon to be supplemented by some of the finest new man-made courses in the world, under a development program now being sponsored by Norwegian national and local ski organizations.

More than 4,000 years of experience have advanced skiing to a point where it is now the national pastime in Norway, with facilities available everywhere throughout the country. Nevertheless, there always is room for progress, and visitors this year to Norway will be able to witness many changes which will make possible the most spectacular competitive skiing ever.

Outstanding among the improvements planned are the rebuilding of the famed Holmenkollen Hill near here, scene of the most important annual event in skiing, and the construction of a new downhill course in the Telemark region at Rjukan for the F. I. S. Meet in 1940, to which the United States will send a strong ski team. Work on these two projects already has commenced, and the new Holmenkollen Hill will be partially completed in time for the Holmenkollen International Contests, March 4 to 6, 1939.

The principal features of the Holmenkollen improvements will be the increasing of the height and steepness of the slide and at the same time the lengthening of the landing hill so that jumps of 70 meters will be possible, as against the general average of 50 meters at present.

By next year, the entire make-up of the hill will have been changed. The lake near the base of the landing hill will be drained, the hill will be extended and its slope made steeper.

Among the group designing the new Holmenkollen hill is Reidar Andersen, leading skier of Norway. Mr. Andersen is now in the United States to compete in meets throughout the country and to invite American college teams to the Sixth International Academic Winter Sports Games, which will be held at Trondheim, Norway, Feb. 19 to 26.

Memphis Speeds Moves To Secure TVA Power

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Memphis moved toward city-wide TVA power on two fronts Jan. 6, speeding construction of its own electric distribution system and preparing to reopen negotiations for purchase of Memphis Power & Light Company properties.

Paul B. Sawyer, President of National Power & Light Company, holding company parent of the Memphis utility, is scheduled to arrive Jan. 9 to resume purchase negotiations.

Bids were received Jan. 5 for overhead distribution lines for the city system. Apparent low bidder was the Howard P. Foley Co., Baltimore, with a $349,709.01 bid.

University Professors Define Bases of Academic Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Mutual responsibilities of educational institutions and teachers for the maintenance of academic freedom were defined in a statement of fundamentals adopted by the American Association of University Professors here. The statement was formulated by the professors' group in co-operation with the Association of American Colleges.

The statement on academic freedom is in three parts, the first outlining the rights of university teachers in research; the second, the rights of the teacher in the classroom; the third, his rights as a citizen in the community.

Regarding research, it states: "The teacher is entitled to full freedom in research and in the publication of the results, subject to the adequate performance of his other academic duties; but research for pecuniary return should be based upon an understanding with the authorities of the institution."

As for the teacher's rights in the classroom: "The teacher is entitled to freedom in the classroom in discussing his subject, but he should be careful not to introduce into his teaching controversial matter which has no relation to his subject. Limitations of academic freedom because of religious or other aims of the institution should be clearly stated in writing at the time of appointment."

In regard to the teacher as a citizen: "The college or university teacher is a citizen, a member of a learned profession, and an officer of an educational institution. When he speaks or writes as a citizen, he should be free from institutional censorship or discipline, but his special position in the community imposes special obligations. As a man of learning and an educational officer, he should remember that the public may judge his profession and his institution by his utterances. Hence he should at all times be accurate, should exercise appropriate restraint, should show respect for the opinions of others, and should make every effort to indicate that he is not an institutional spokesman. The judgment of what constitutes fulfillment of these obligations should rest with the individual."

Terms of academic tenure were also outlined in detail in the statement adopted. Preceding a five-point statement of practice for engaging and dismissing college teachers was a declaration of the general principle, as follows:

"After the expiration of a probationary period teachers or investigators should have permanent or continuous tenure, and their services should be terminated only for adequate cause, except in the case of retirement for age, or under extraordinary circumstances because of financial exigencies."

Previous to the adoption of this platform, the Association, which counts as members about 14,000 American university teachers, gave a vote of censure to the State Board of Administration of North Dakota, which it held responsible for alleged arbitrary dismissal of seven professors in North Dakota Agricultural College, Rollins College, at Winter Park, Fla., which was placed on the censured list in 1933, was reinstated. Trustees of the college have subscribed to the code of academic freedom, it was explained.

The Association took no action regarding the rights of its members to join a teachers' trade union organization, but Prof. Mark H. Ingraham, of the University of Wisconsin, President of the Association, read a statement giving his own views on the matter. He held that the Association should defend the right of any of its members to join the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but he added that he was convinced that this trade union organization of teachers was doing more harm than good at the college level. Membership in an organization affiliated with organized labor, he held, tends to keep the college teaching group from assuming the position of impartial referees in social adjustments of the future. He objected also to practices of some locals of the A. F. of T.

Five Cities Make Money With 'No Parking' Signs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Five cities out of 59 surveyed by the American Public Works Association in regard to their curb parking restrictions reported that they are making money on those "No Parking Between Signs" spaces.

In Philadelphia, owners of theaters, hotels or stores who want loading zones assured them at their front doors pay $25 for the privilege the first year, and $10 a year thereafter. In other cities the fee is as low as 10 cents a foot a year. Several cities charge the cost of the "No Parking" signs to the property owners.

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Soviets Renew Church War; Recall Youths to Politics

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russian boys and girls were admonished Jan. 1 by Emelyan Yaroslavsky, head of the Militant God-less League, "to be obedient to your parents, providing they advise you to do something useful."

In an article in the anti-religious newspaper Bezbozhnik, Mr. Yaroslavsky sought to give Soviet children guidance in the new year and banish their doubts as to where to draw the line between parental obedience and good citizenship.

"There should be mutual love and esteem between children and parents," he explained.

"But there are criminal parents and counterrevolutionary parents, too. Ought children to submit to such parents? Of course not."

This, he added, was especially true where religion is concerned.

"It is necessary to repel every attempt of the church to attract Soviet children," he declared.

"And if parents who want to please the priests send the children to serve the outworn traditions of an era of exploitation, then the children are not obliged to be obedient.

"In this case they should not fear to stand against the parents. The public school should help in such cases and seek to influence the parents."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Young men and women of Soviet Russia, organized in the Young Communist League, have been thrown into confusion for the second time in three years by a sudden reversal in the attitude of Russia's Communist rulers toward their nation-wide organization. As usual when changes of policy occur in Russia, scapegoats have been found to blame for a discredited policy. The veteran organizer of the Komsomol, N. Kosareff, and several of his principal associates recently were reported to have "disappeared" in the curious Soviet fashion. At present, the public is unaware of just what has happened to them.

But it is known that they no longer have any part in the direction of the Young Communist League or of any other Communist organization. They have been replaced by an entirely new set of men and women, and official newspapers hint that they were "wreckers," secretly hostile to the "dictatorship of the proletariat."

The disappearance of the Young Communist League's leaders has been accompanied by drastic changes in policy. The ruling Party has decided once more to call upon Soviet young people to take an active part in politics, and the League is urged to provide politicians and "agitators" to replace the thousands of older men and women who have been dislodged by the continuous series of "purges" since the summer of 1936.

Just before the current purges started, Russia's Communist rulers announced that the Young Communist League was to be removed from politics. Its members were told that they must settle down to educate themselves and all other Soviet young people. For almost 20 years, youthful Communists had been called upon for assistance in suppressing one group after another. They had enthusiastically supported such campaigns as that against the "kulaks"; their help had made possible the uprooting of hundreds of thousands of families detached from their bits of land in the drive for collectivization.

But in 1936, the Communist authorities decided that Soviet young people had been so busy helping to "liquidate" one social group after another that they had neglected the education necessary to operate a vast industrialized state. Their ignorance, it was pointed out, was partly responsible for the frequent breakdowns in Soviet industry and mechanized agriculture. The members of the Young Communist League were instructed to settle down at last, and educate themselves. They must get sound technical training, they were told, and leave "direct action" against undesirable groups to the federal police and to the ruling Communist Party.

This change in policy appeared to be sound. Obviously, the preoccupation of Soviet young people with political maneuvers and campaigns of various kinds had interfered with their education. Thousands of Soviet young people knew all about Marxism, as interpreted by the Moscow ideologies, but didn't know much about running a factory or a mechanized farm. The program announced for the Young Communist League in 1936 seemed very sensible.

A little later, however, the current series of purges started in earnest, and has since disposed of several hundred thousand men and women, including many of those who had held executive positions since the revolution.

Thousands of positions opened up, and young people were given a chance to fill them. A few of them did well, but most proved insufficiently trained for the tasks assigned to them. The leaders of the Young Communist League were held responsible for the frequent failures of the young executives. They were blamed especially because some of the young people proved susceptible to flattery and corruption.

Now the Young Communist League has been called upon once more to provide "activists" for every phase of Soviet life.

Taxi Men Resume Jobs on Choosing Unions to Bargain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Taxicabs are plentiful in New York streets again, on the return of striking drivers to work. After an election to determine the bargaining agents for 13,000 of the City's cab drivers, the State Labor Relations Board announced that the employees of six companies chose the Transport Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and caller of the strike, as their representative. The employees of 19 companies voted for independent company unions, while the selection of the workers of three minor companies was still in doubt when the announcement was made.

The T. W. U. now officially represents the cabmen of the Parmelee and the Allied Systems, the two largest companies involved, but it is found to have fallen short of any aim it may have had to dominate the city's taxicab drivers; and a large number of independents remain.

Now that the trouble is over, Mayor La Guardia, who proposed mediation; the Police Department, which maintained strict order, and the State Labor Board are praised in the press and on the street for their prompt and successful work.

The election, which the Board directed, is regarded as having justified the hopes placed in it as a means to quick and satisfactory settlement both of employer-employee and of inter-union difficulties.

The strike has apparently further convinced the public that a lasting solution of the taxicab problem is needed. It is felt that the City's taxicab service is economically uncertain for companies and drivers alike, since there are apparently too many cabs for the demand. It has been suggested that a City commission be established to determine means of stabilizing the industry and of ensuring the 25,000 drivers a steady, living wage.

Lindbergh Reports Nazi Air Strength

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has given government officials a confidential report on Germany's air strength, it was learned authoritatively today.

Army officers declined to confirm receipt of the document, but it was assumed here that Colonel Lindbergh submitted it voluntarily.

President Roosevelt said at his press conference today he had not received such a report from Colonel Lindbergh.

The famous aviator still retains his commission in the United States Army Air Corps Reserve despite his three-year residence in Europe. He visited Germany—as well as other European nations—at various times to study aviation facilities. He left Berlin Dec. 22 to spend the winter in Paris with his family.

His report on German aviation arrived while the administration has been drafting a vast program of plane construction. Upwards of 10,000 aircraft for the army are expected to be advocated by President Roosevelt in his defense message to Congress next week.

Experts to Explore American Folkways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A committee "to explore the folkways of America" has been formed of experts drawn from various art projects of the Works Progress Administration, aimed at studying "all the oral, popular, and traditonal materials that express ways of living in our country," it has been announced here.

Folk tales, songs, and conversations will be recorded and used in plays and radiocasts, and the writers' project of the WPA expects to issue several folklore volumes in the spring based on the studies of the committee which is composed of members of the Federal Writers' Project, the Federal Theater Project, the Federal Music Project, the Federal Art Project, the Historical Records Survey, and the Recreation and Education divsion of the WPA.

The archives of American Folksong, in the music division of the Library of Congress, has offered its facilities to the committee so that materials can be classified, indexed, and preserved. Several institutions, including Columbia University, the University of Pittsburgh, and the Chicago Art Institute, will act as depositories for original drawings and photographs made by the art project.

Result of Vienna Mediation

By a Staff Artist

A Phase of Central European Changes

Map shows Hungarian hill cities separated from Czechoslovakian hill country by new partition.

Hungary Gets Border Cities But Czechs Control Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UNGVAR, Hungary — So-called freedom has brought distress to a line of cities.

When negotiating over the revision of Hungary's northern border, the Slovaks offered to give back a fairly large strip of territory containing about 500,000 Hungarians, but the Budapest Government rejected the offer because it did not include a row of cities alleged to be Hungarian. Hungary wanted to free those cities. It considered it a question of national honor. So the matter was referred to an arbitration court at Vienna and was decided in Hungary's favor. Budapest triumphed. It had freed the cities—but at the same time it has brought them sad times.

In the course of centuries, a fairly distinct ethnological line had been formed between Slavs and Hungarians. It ran along the edge of the hills and separated the highland from the plains.

Higlanders brought wood and their seasonal labor to the rich plains and took cabbages, bacon, wheat, and corn back to their homes. They were hewers of wood and cutters of wheat for the Magyar masters. If clever Slavs wanted to rise in the world they became Magyars. The name "Slav" became a synonym for backwardness.

Row of Market Places

In the course of time a row of market places grew up along the edge of the highland, whither the Slavs descended to trade their wood for Hungarian food and clothes. Among these settlements were Leva, Losoncz, Jolsva, Kassa, Ungvar, and Munkacs. Every town had three names, a Slav, a Hungarian, and a German, because Germans have long been the overlords of Danubia. There were also many Jews, as in every European market place.

When Czechoslovakia was formed, this line of cities was incorporated in the new state. They were situated from 15 to 25 miles within the border for Czechoslovakia had annexed a strip of the plains.

Czechoslovakia became a booming state. Factories clanged all day long, automobiles rushed in streams over excellent new roads. Admittedly the Czechs took first place in the new state, because they were by far the most fitted to do so, and they enjoyed a disproportionate share of good things. Many of the other Slavs —most of the Slovaks and Russians —did not relish this state of affairs. Nevertheless, the Czechs maintained by far the best social order in Danubia and gave most people a fairly good chance. Naturally, this row of cities profited by this new era.

Czechoslovakia transformed the border towns. As you approach them from afar you see great new structures mounting above the old drab buildings. New Kassa, new Ungvar, new Munkacs are achievements that any state could be proud of. Care for the poor and neglected was exemplary. Sport enjoyed an unheard-of advance. All Danubia could learn from that land how to make good schools. The two decades of Czech domination certainly constitute the Golden Age for this line of market places.

But the new boundary, made by the Vienna arbiters, completely destroyed the old equilibrium. It was plain from every point of view—except the historical one—that these cities belonged to the highlands and not to the plains. Even ethnographically they had become Slav. Economically they served the hills and not the lowlands. Kosice (Kassa) was the chief center of all eastern Slovakia and in addition was completely surrounded by pure Slovak villages. Uzhorod (Ungvar) was the capital of Russinsko. The economic, cultural, administrative, sport, health, and juridical life of a whole Province centered there. Munkacs, in turn, served 127 mountain villages. Those peasants needed it. And in all Munkacs, with its 26,000 inhabitants there were only 8,000 Hungarians, along with 12,000 Jews and 5,000 Czechs.

Still the Hungarians of the mother country demanded these cities back. Benito Mussolini supported their claims. Adolf Hitler gave way and Budapest saw its dream come true.

Most of Roads Cut

Most of these towns lie at the tip ends of saw teeth. In some cases the new border runs along the very edge of the settled areas. The railroad lines are cut, most of the roads are cut. The town people have great difficulty in getting milk or wood. On market days the streets are empty.

In Ungvar which was built to serve Russinsko with 725,000 inhabitants, the border actually runs between the city and its waterworks, between the city and its air field, between the city and its gardens.

Of its 27,000 inhabitants fully one third have already gone. If this boundary remains, the grand new buildings in it are liable to be mere monuments of happy days gone by.

When you want a drink at Ungvar you have to ask Prague to turn on your water and if your light doesn't burn at Munkacs you look out of your window and ask a Ukraine border guard please to step off the electric line. While all the butchers and bakers and candle-stick makers, along with barbers, lawyers, dentists and plumbers have lots of idle time in which to sit about and contemplate on freedom.

Franco Troops Roll Ahead

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier), Jan. 6 (AP)—The Spanish Government's strongly fortified line on the Central Catalonia front was broken in two places today at the end of a 24-hour Insurgent drive.

The line, which extends southward from Balaguer, is known as "the first line of Barcelona defenses."

The town of Borjas Blancas, 67 miles west of Barcelona, at the southern end of one string of forts making up a 20-mile line, was in the hands of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's troops. Two days ago Artesa, a northern key point in the defenses, was taken.

The Barcelona Defense Ministry has admitted the fall of Borjas Blancas.

Government forces, however, reported that they had won a victory in Southwestern Spain, where militiamen were said to have broken through Insurgent lines between Cabeza Del Buey and Belmez, in the sector directly west of Pozoblanco. The Insurgent command said some Government attacks in that area had been repulsed.

Penetration of the Borjas Blancas-Balaguer line—which Government commanders consider the principal defense against the Insurgent drive on Barcelona—gave General Franco's forces a firm foothold in the Urgel tableland about 70 miles west of the Capital.

There still remained, however, a strong series of secondary fortified positions in the northeastern portion of the tableland. Into these portions the withdrawing militiamen retired.

In the northern sectors, General Franco's columns continued to move slowly down from the strategic town of Artesa, deploying in flank formations to clean out Government stragglers. Artesa is about 15 miles northeast of Balaguer.

A detailed account of operations in Spain up to the taking of Artesa appeared in the Monitor of Jan. 4.

Martinez Re-election Indicated in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (AP)—Informal polls throughout El Salvador were said Jan. 5 to have shown townspeople in favor of retaining as President, Gen. Maximiliano Martinez, who was first installed as the Republic's Chief Executive under a military junta Dec. 14, 1931.

The National Assembly was expected to re-nominate him for the post soon. His term would extend from March 1, 1939 to Jan. 1, 1945.

Hitler-Beck Talk Hints Reich Move Toward Ukraine

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler was regarded by competent observers today as having taken another major step toward extension of National Socialist influence east of the Rhine.

This was believed to have been the meaning of Herr Hitler's 3½-hour meeting with Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, at the Chancellor's Obersalzberg home yesterday.

Information in reliable quarters indicated that Herr Hitler sounded Mr. Beck on how far Poland was ready to co-operate.

The National Socialists consider that France and Britain withdrew from Continental affairs through the Munich Czechoslovak agreement and that all of North, Central, and Southern Europe is their sphere of direct influence. Poland is perhaps the most likely objector.

The National Socialists base their claims to this vast section of the continent on the contention that German minorities live in all its sections, and that these Germans must be given the right to recognize Herr Hitler as their leader and live as do Germans within the Reich.

Access to Rich Ukraine

Behind this stands the frequently repeated National Socialist desire to have access to raw materials of the rich Soviet Russian Ukraine.

Different plans for consummation of these desires are often discussed here. One, in which Poland would share, would seek to give Poland direct and Germany indirect rule over an autonomous Ukraine, including that part of the Ukraine now in Poland and also the Russian Ukraine.

The theoretically autonomous Ukraine would be included in a federal Polish-Ukraine state under National Socialist tutelage, much as Czechoslovakia today is linked economically and politically with Germany.

Along the Baltic the National Socialists want Danzig and Memel returned and their influence in Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia firmly recognized.

The possibility of tri-partite German, Polish, and Lithuanian conversations in the near future possibly was discussed by Herr Hitler and Mr. Beck.

Mediterranean Policy Sought

Herr Hitler was said in informed quarters to have asked Mr. Beck what Poland, as an ally of France, would do in case France and Italy became seriously involved in the Mediterranean area.

What Mr. Beck replied was not ascertained. That the question was put indicated to observers, however, that Herr Hitler wanted to know how closely Poland felt herself allied to France in the new European setup, either as a guide should Poland turn against him or to determine how far he could support Italian demands on France for an African colonial adjustment.

Other questions reported under discussion were treatment of the German minority in Poland and what to do with Polish Jews who had lived in Germany, whose passports Poland tried to cancel, and whom Germany sent to the frontier where many still are waiting.

Nobel Prize Winner Disavows Reports Of Quitting Italy

ROME (AP)—The Academy of Italy announced Jan. 5 that the Italian physicist and Nobel prize winner, Enrico Fermi, who is now in the United States, has disavowed reports in which he was quoted as saying he would not return to Italy because of Premier Benito Mussolini's anti-Jewish campaign.

The Academy said its President, Luigi Federzoni, had received a telegram from Signor Fermi, stating he was visiting in the United States "solely for scientific reasons, as in the case of five previous visits there."

Signor Fermi, Professor of Theoretical Physics in the University of Rome, arrived in New York Jan. 2 with his wife and two children. He said then he would teach in Columbia University but that he did not know how long he would remain in this country. He won the Nobel Prize Nov. 10 for his discovery of radioactive substances.

The Rome newspaper Il Tevere on Jan. 3 quoted Professor Fermi as saying in Copenhagen that his wife and children already had left for America, where he would join them because recent legislation made it impossible for him to work in Italy.

Liquor Licenses Reduced in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A 29 per cent reduction in the number of houses licensed for the consumption of alcoholic liquor on the premises since the early years of this century, is announced in the latest return of the London County Council. This represents a reduction of 2,162 on-licensed premises in 34 years.

According to the report there are now 4,891 public houses and beer houses and 2,006 off-licenses in the area under the Council's administration. Since 1905, £4,700,000 has been paid in compensation for 1,610 licenses which have lapsed. In addition to these cancelled licenses, another 732 are no longer in existence. They have either been refused by the authorities, or for other reasons have not been renewed by the proprietors.

White House Dinner For Foreign Diplomats

WASHINGTON (AP)—Envoys of 51 foreign countries were guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at their annual diplomatic dinner Jan. 3.

It was the first White House social function that Kenneke Horinouchi, new Japanese Ambassador, and his wife had attended. Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador, is undergoing treatment in New York and was unable to be present.

Who's Who in the Moon? Read, And You'll Learn Quite Soon

The British Astronomical Association has published a "Who's Who in the Moon." It is the result of several years of research and claims to be a complete list of persons whose names have been given to lunar formations.

By a Staff Rhymester

London

No doubt you have heard of the Man in the Moon, and thought just how lonely he'd be.

But don't be disturbed, he has plenty of friends. For the actual fact is, you see,

There are so many Men in the Moon today, and so many Ladies too.

That a British Society's had to produce a most comprehensive Who's Who.

[With names which total six hundred and nine, and all their biographies too.

A most comprehensive, highly original, very exclusive who's Who.]

The book has been called "The Who's Who in the Moon," and costs four and six to obtain.

The persons included are those who have had, say, a mountain, a crater, or plain

Named with their name as a sign of good will; and anyone caring to look

Will find that in future each map of the moon will contain all the names in this book.

[So if you should find you have plenty of time you must certainly take a good look

At the names in this most comprehensive, and very exclusive book.]

Most of the names are of "Ancients," but there are plenty of moderns to boot;

For instance a man from a "Real German Band," who plays on the oboe—toot, toot;

A stockbroker, too, from the London Exchange has some moon real estate of his own;

And a man who was sure he had seen on the moon fine buildings and castles of stone.

[Perhaps it is not so odd as it seems that one Man-in-the-Moon should own

A handful of stately castles and some beautiful mansions in stone.]

And now if you wish to have your name inscribed along with the many we've told,

And also with famed Alexander the Great and other grand heroes of old,

Do not be shy, the moon may be full but there's room for many more, too.

And even quite minor possessions, we're sure, will find you a place in Who's Who.

[If not on this planet, at least on the moon, where'll you be in society, too.

With your name in this most comprehensive, and very exclusive Who's Who.]

Algerians Welcome Daladier

ALGIERS, Jan. 6 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier arrived here aboard the cruiser Foch today to confer with military and civil leaders of France's North African Colonies.

Fresh from a three-day tour of strategic Tunisia, object of Italian claims, M. Daladier talked for an hour and a half with the Governor General of this colony, and the Army, Air and Naval Commnaders.

Officials said that M. Daladier, who is National Defense Minister as well as Premier, reviewed plans for Tunisia's defense in case Italian demands should result in conflict. Before leaving Tunisia Premier Daladier said heavy military defenses facing Italian Libya would be further strengthened to make this French North African protectorate "inviolate."

The Premier was given an elaborate welcome here when he stepped ashore after his 15-hour voyage from Bizerte, Tunisia.

Along the winding streets of the water front 12,000 troops presented arms and crowds estimated at 100,000 shouted "Long live Daladier! Long live France!"

Tunisian-Italian Protest

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Fascist press today published a resolution by Italians in Tunisia denouncing "outrages of recent days" and pledging "full and absolute devotion" to King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Mussolini.

Il Popolo di Roma said the resolution was signed by representatives of Italian associations and institutes of Tunisia, French African protectorate, in behalf of the Italian population. It was presented to the Consul General at Tunis with the request that it be transmitted to Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Il Popolo di Roma said the Italian Consul General had delivered a "high protest" to the French Resident General at Tunis for "indignities" suffered by Italians during the visit of Premier Daladier.

The paper said an Italian flag had been burned, another flag had been torn down, windows of Italian homes and shops smashed, and holiday distribution of toys to Italian children disturbed by a "subversive group."

Fair Trade Act Valid In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's Fair Trade Practices Act, passed by the 1937 General Assembly to curb unfair commercial relations among business enterprises of the State, was held to be constitutional by Circuit Judge M. M. Mann of St. Matthews in a decision involving the case of Eckerd's Drug store, against whom the firm of Mead Johnson & Co., of Indiana sought an injunction to restrain the former concern from cutting the price of a children's food manufactured and patented by the latter corporation.

Judge Mann refused to grant the injunction against Eckerd's Drug Company when it "announced its intention to abide by the law."

The complexities of the case, however, caused Judge Mann to leave it open until further order of the court, with the right reserved to either party to apply to the court for "further relief."

German Racialism Discussed by Pope

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 6 (AP)—Pope Pius discussed racialism in Germany and the fortunes of the church there in a private audience Jan. 4 with Monsignor Carlo Colli, Counselor of the Papal Nunciature in Berlin.

The Pope later told a general audience of 2,000 newly-weds and other pilgrims that "nothing which is not Christian is completely human, and that which is anti-Christian is inhuman."

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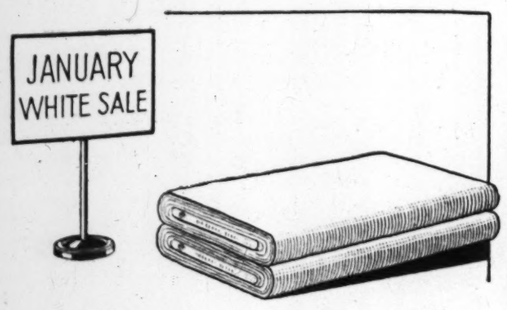

Grandma Bought Nainsook by the Bolt at the January Sales

Today's housewife most likely wouldn't know what to do with a bolt of nainsook if you gave it to her! But the big January bargains are still known in many stores as the January White Sale, and housewives know that's the time to watch the ads in The Christian Science Monitor for extra good values in household linens, bedding, lingerie, corsets, and other timely offerings.

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PLUMMERS of the SOUTH COAST

Our Great Winter Sale

Bargains in All Departments at All Eight Interesting Stores

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BOURNEMOUTH
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When you buy from a Monitor advertiser do you let him know you are responding to his advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor? Whether your purchase is large or small, the advertiser is glad to receive your appreciation for his Monitor advertising. You are building good will for the Monitor and for all that it represents. Say it with a friendly word to the proprietor or cashier, or by sending a letter to the company's advertising manager, or in any other way you choose . . . but however you say it you are effectively giving the advertiser good news.

INTERNATIONAL STORES

Best for Groceries & Provisions

BRANCHES ALL OVER SOUTHERN HALF OF ENGLAND

Chinese Expect Turn in War In the 'Third Phase': 1941

HENGSHAN, Hunan Province, Central China (AP)—Chinese staff officers expect a turning point in the Chinese-Japanese War when the struggle enters its "third phase," probably in about two years.

By that time, they believe, Chinese armies will be ready for counter attack and "the Japanese military and economic morale will have been weakened."

Assessing China's "long view" of the war, members of the Supreme War Council generally divide the conflict into three phases.

In the first period the Chinese followed the strategy of the Russians during the Napoleonic invasion of 1812—retreat. They retreated from the sea coast to a line connecting Canton, Hankow, and Lanchow, near the northwestern frontier.

First Phase Closing

With this phase of the war drawing to a close, Japanese are in possession of the large cities and the principal communication lines. The Chinese expect completion of this phase within a few months.

In the second period, as the Chinese see it, the Japanese will try to suppress guerrillas and mobile units between the railways while Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek prepares a new army in the southwest provinces.

The third and final phase will be the counter-attack, which Chinese expect to come in 1941. The war started on July 7, 1937.

Chiang Kai-shek's army of 2,000,000 men is undergoing a difficult reorganization in preparation for the second phase—mobile warfare.

The Japanese drive into the interior of China has nearly spent its force, the Supreme War Council believes. Although Japanese continue to talk about chasing General Chiang to Szechwan Province if necessary, the Chinese Army Staff does not take the threat very seriously.

At least a third of the Chinese armies that defended Shanghai, Soochow, and Hankow must be converted into mobile units, operating behind and between the Japanese communication lines.

The change is essential in order to minimize the use of costly luxuries such as an air force, heavy artillery, and tanks, which have been used during the past 18 months of retreat.

Change Difficult

But changing regular soldiers into irregular units is not easy. Every Army officer from the rank of lieutenant to colonel must be given at least three months of instruction in mobile tactics at a new school directed by Chou En-lai, strategist of the eighth (communist) Army.

A second difficulty is the training of an army of illiterate coolies to fight as individuals. The success of the eighth army and its affiliated guerrillas is due largely to the initiative of individual soldiers.

Every man in a mobile, hit-and-run army is a unit in himself. In an emergency he must be able to choose his own course of battle in conformity with a general plan.

To reorganize one-third of Chiang's army on such a basis would require many months of training and experiment, during which the present irregular forces must bear the brunt of the fighting.

The factors involved in the Chinese three-phase war plan have been stated most clearly by the leader of the Communist Party, Mao Tze-tung, whose book entitled "Essay on Protracted War" has sold 120,000 copies during the past six months.

Mao correctly predicted that the first phase of the war—the Japanese advance—would require between 18 and 24 months. Two minor campaigns still remain—one in the Northwest and the other along the Hankow-Canton Railway.

Chiang Kai-shek personally seems to have no doubt about ultimate success in the "long view" of the war, but he bides his time.

U. S. Communication System Studied for Emergency Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission advised Congress Jan. 5 that it is studying methods of organizing all communications facilities so they may be put to the most efficient use in event of a national emergency.

"The measures this study contemplates," the Commission said in its annual report, "would be adapted not alone to national defense in time of need but to disaster such as those caused by flood, or hurricane."

The studies embrace radio, telephone, and telegraph services.

The Commission also told Congress that its investigation of "possible monopoly" in radio "promises to produce much information of value," and that a final report on its investigation of the vast American Telephone and Telegraph System would be submitted to the present session.

(A proposed report by Commissioner Paul A. Walker, in which he recommended sweeping regulation of the A. T. & T., was sent to the last Congress, but the full Commission has not agreed on a final draft.)

In a letter accompanying the report, Frank R. McNinch, Chairman, said the Commission made "substantial progress" during the last year in increasing its effectiveness through changes in practice, procedure, and organization.

"These reforms," Mr. McNinch said, "have two broad purposes: First, greater efficiency, and second, the utmost protection attainable against possible improper influence by those having business with the Commission."

Italy to Send More Settlers In Libyan Trade Program

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 5—Evidently encouraged by the first experiment of settling 20,000 Italian colonists on Libyan soil last November, Premier Mussolini has approved plans for the dispatch of another contingent of the same number to Italian North Africa next fall, according to the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia.

Technically these new settlers for Libya are not being exported to colonial life, for the four Libyan provinces, by decree of the Fascist Grand Council last month, have been made an integral part of the home territory.

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the previous planting of Italian families in Libya has proved a success, the success is in no small measure due to the efficiency and care with which the migration was taken in hand. The transfer of 16 shiploads of Italian peasants, 1,400 families in all, was a gigantic development to put through as a single undertaking.

Although the measure is primarily an economic one, it is not without significance that every one of the new villages has its armory and is supplied with infantry equipment from bayoneted rifles down to knapsacks and shoes. On appointed days every farmer is required to attend drill.

When they arrived on African soil the colonists found their needs attended to and even a surprising number of wants anticipated. On the quaysides at Tripoli and Benghasi they were served by canteens, their stray children and lost property restored, and whole families given free tickets to the local cinema.

Two thousand motor trucks, one for each family, were used for the overland migration. Every night as the peasant army pushed on into the interior, army tents sprang up on the palm-studded African plain, fully provisioned with stores of food from which the peasant wife prepared her evening meal.

Pioneering Experience Used

Having reaped the benefit of the experience of other Italian administrators and technicians, notably Count Giuseppe Volpi, whose pioneering efforts during the last 20 years have gradually transformed large areas of Libyan desert into habitable, productive land on which some 5,000 Italian peasants had previously been settled, Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya since 1933, knew how a peasant colonist could live, where he could live and what he could grow.

Selecting for settlement the seaward slopes of the undulating region which forms the northern part of Cyrenaica Province, which is known to the Arabs as the Gebel Akhdar, or Green Hills, and the coastal belt south of the line Tripoli-Homs-Misurata in Tripolitania, Marshal-Governor Balbo six months ago ordered that new farms should be built, roads made, wells drilled, water pipes laid down, 150,000 acres of land plowed, and eight new villages constructed.

Each village is complete with its square, church, school, post office, co-operative store, Fascist party headquarters, and a "home of Fascist hospitality" (which comprises a restaurant and three or more rooms for wayfarers), all waiting to form the framework of communal life.

Farm Kitchens Well Stocked

Situated at intervals and surrounded by the plowed land are attractive stone-built, white stuccoed homes containing three bedrooms, a kitchen, a front porch, and at the back an enclosed yard beyond which stands a stable and a lean-to. In the kitchen the farmer's wife found supplies of flour, rice, macaroni, and other household necessities. In the stable were two draft animals with a pile of forage beside them. In the lean-to, sacks of seed for sowing were to be found together with a plow, a harrow, and other tools.

This method of colonization by which peasants are transplanted in family units so as to be virtually self-supporting is controlled by the Libyan Colonization Board which was first formed in 1932 with state capital.

For a short period the settler is to work on his farm as a paid employee of the Board. As soon as he becomes well established he will become a metayer, that is, he and the Board will become partners and share the produce of the farm. The settler is to be debited with the value of the food and supplies that will be provided by the Board, and credited with the value of his produce.

After an approximate period of five years as metayer it is expected that a man will enter into possession of his farm and begin to repay the capital invested in it by the Board.

Assuming that the Libyan farmer cultivates only enough vegetables and fruits for his own consumption and that he will grow chiefly wheat, olives, and almonds for export to Italy, it is expected that it will take him from 20 to 30 years—depending, of course, upon the area of his farm (they range in size from 40 to 125 acres) and the amount of productive labor he spends upon it—before he will pay off his debt to the state and become a property owner.

This plan is to be extended year by year until the maximum limit of colonization which the land and time will permit is reached. To finance the program of colonization for the current five-year period the Italian Government has allotted credits of $25,000,000.

By a Staff Artist

Blackened sections of map show territory opened to new Italian colonization.

Christmas on N. C. Isle Observed on January 5

RODANTHE, N. C. (AP)—Ever since English pioneers settled on this narrow island more than 200 years ago, Christmas has been observed Jan. 5. Apparently the custom is a holdover from "Old Christmas"—the twelfth night, or the Epiphany, which falls on Jan. 6.

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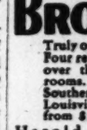

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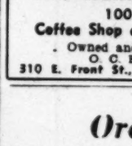

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Women's Activities
4 Wednesday and Friday Pages

Sturdy Winter Meals—Booty of the January Markets

Fashions—Food
4 Wednesday and Friday Pages

Home for Sunday

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the nicest things about going home for Sunday is that we have long since established the tradition—all three of us: Ruth and John and I—of having some small token carried in our hands or tucked away in bag or suitcase when we arrive. It mustn't be any casual box of chocolates or whatever magazine first catches the eye at the concessions counter in the railway station, bought hastily in the two minutes before train time, either. This gift to be presented before such eager eyes with even the house dog lolling a pink, excited tongue in anticipation at the sight of the mysterious parcel, must be according to definite specifications.

* * *

In the first place, it must be inexpensive, so small a remembrance that no disturbing pucker about "money spent for foolishness" can trouble Mother's thrifty brow. And what fun that limitation in itself usually means! We learn the gay charm of dime-store counters, the characteristic scent of bargain basements, the special allure of sales day. We recapture again the excitement of childhood shopping expeditions when two dollars must buy Christmas presents for Father and Mother, for brother and sisters, for aunts and uncles and grandparents, every one of them. Moderately prosperous though we all now are, it is not the least part of bringing something home each Saturday night to know that in the matter of price it must be carefully chosen.

But in other respects as well, this gift demands real consideration. Never must it be allowed to fall into a pattern so that the folks at home can guess what it is likely to be, never so prosaic that its nature will be inevitable. Nor, on the other hand, should it be some silly thing without a function. Precisely must it balance between utility and sentimental remembrance. Carefully its chief appeal must be slanted—one time to Mother's particular interests, another to Father's masculine tastes, while now and then it must be a gift to the old house itself, or even to the dog or the horse, who have been a part of home since we were children.

* * *

All week, while I go about my job in the city, I keep thinking—just as I know Ruth and John must be doing, too, in their separate towns—what shall my gift be this time? What shall I lay at the week's end on the table in that fragrant kitchen before two dear people with shining eyes? Shall it be a piece of my father's favorite Vermont sage cheese, veined like a Victorian dresser-top of colored marble? Shall it be lily bulbs to grow, rock-ringed, in a wide bowl in the living room, so that bright-centered flowers through winter days may mock the good hearth-fire? Shall it be a British magazine with turns of phrase and gentle illustrations to remind my mother of her far-off childhood, with articles to set my travel-loving father talking about foreign lands? Shall it be a gadget for the workbench where my brother spends so many pleasant puttering hours, or a root of sage or mint or thyme to add to the herbs against the sunny wall, a thermometer to hang on the back porch for settling those early-morning arguments about how cold it really is, a bar of Swedish soap to scent the bath with pine?

Whatever it is, whatever small thing to intrigue the mind or tantalize the tongue, it ties me happily twice over to home—once when I choose it, seeing it already in my mind's eye under that tranquil roof, and again, afterward, having returned to Monday's business, remembering its reception there and the fun we had because of it.

F. H.

A Friday Column

Back to the Wimple?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

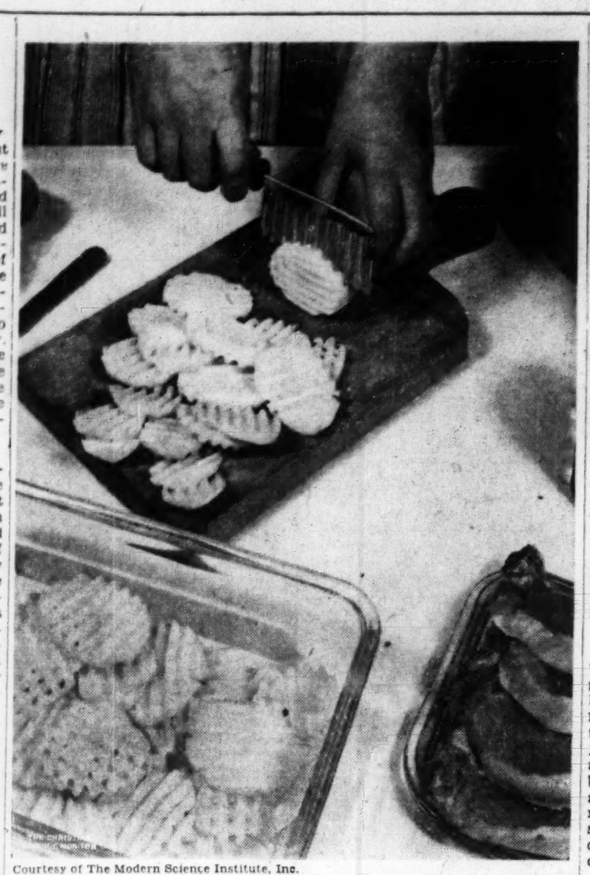
The question of the up or down hair-do may soon pass into insignificance under the on-creeping vogue for head coverings. These are sponsored by certain Paris couturiers and are derived from numerous sources—the Roman vestal virgin, the Persian handmaiden, the coifs of Italian, French, and Austrian ladies of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, the wimples of nuns and the mantilla-like veils of the Spanish belles. All of these, in their turn, are said to have developed from the way in which Egyptian women, as sculptured, arranged their profuse locks so that they resembled some rich fabric rather than fly-away hair.

Although these historic modes may influence chiefly our millinery, they are also advocated for indoor wear as dress accessories.

A New Fashion Flounces In

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A slim coat which is given a flaring line at the hem by a wide bias flounce promises to invade our spring fashion picture with a revolutionary silhouette.



Courtesy of The Modern Science Institute, Inc.

Would You Like an Exciting Excursion in Good Eating? Next Time You Prepare Scalloped Potatoes, Add Several Pork Chops to the Casserole Before Baking. To Add to the Attractiveness of This Favorite Winter Dish, Slice the Potatoes With a Corrugated Vegetable Cutter.

Soups, Stews, and Casseroles Enrich Our Winter Menus

And Markets Are Full of Their 'Makings.' With Bananas and Tangerines at Their Height. And Hot Breads!

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The holiday season is over. The markets are shedding their traditional decorations and wares and are settling back to their daily routine. More prosaic foods are taking the place of the glamorous party fare. The after-holiday shopper is watching her budget and is on the lookout for bargains. Now is the season for sturdy winter meals, for soups and stews and casserole dishes.

Soups have always been a friend to man and have been the backbone of his everyday meals. They are as varied as the countries from which they originate and seem to mirror to a degree the typical qualities of the people. Surely nothing could better show the characteristics of the thrifty French peasant than his traditional pot-au-feu.

Plenty of "Makings"

The housewife can find plenty of "makings" in our markets for these good sturdy dishes. She can prepare her own stock by slow cooking of meat and bones and many stores sell today a nickel bunch of vegetables just for the stock pot. She may make a French onion soup by using browned onions in the clear broth and topping with toasted slices of rolls garnished with cheese. She may serve a thick vegetable soup with dumplings for the main course of her dinner.

Dried beans or peas should not be overlooked in the food markets. Thick bean soup, or pea soup cooked with a ham bone; hot Johnny cake or Southern corn bread; a bowl of green salad; and a fruit tart for dessert—a thrifty meal to be sure, but one that pleases the family on a cold January day.

A chowder may be the main dish for the dinner. What does the market offer? Fish, of course, but there are many other good chowders. Salmon or corn chowder, using canned salmon or corn; vegetable chowder, using tomatoes, and carrots, and celery, and potatoes, and peas and anything you may happen to have on hand. Delicious, too!

Cream Soups

Then there are the cream soups to offer plenty of variety. Spinach, mushrooms, canned peas or tomatoes, celery, or potatoes, to name only a few of the possibilities in the markets. And of course in any discussion of soups the dozens of excellent canned soups should never be forgotten.

This woman who wants to feed her family well on a limited amount of money will study interesting ways of using the cheaper cuts of meats.

Stew meat, for instance. She will brown her meat well before adding the water in which it is cooked, thus bringing out the flavor and rich color of the finished stew. She will season it subtly and with care. She will serve it with an air and will find that a good stew is at home in any company!

Such Good Beef Stew

Beef stew in individual baking dishes with a border of snowy mashed potato; beef stew in an earthern casserole with carrot slices, potato balls, and tiny onions as a garnish; beef stew with a topping of fluffy hot biscuits; and beef stew with a touch of garlic and plenty of onions and tomatoes until it becomes almost a goulash! Such good beef stew that its humble origin is forgotten!

The less expensive and less tender cuts of steak will not be neglected by the clever shopper. Baked steak with Creole sauce could grace any dinner table. A thick slice of round steak is bought. It is dusted well with flour, salt, and pepper and is pounded vigorously to break apart the tougher fibers. Then it is placed in a heavy pan, nearly covered with hot water, and is baked slowly, covered, for an hour or two. Top it with sautéed mushrooms or baked onions and see what a hit it makes!

Good Budget Stretcher

Of course chopped meat or hamburger is always a good budget stretcher. It should be used, though, with imagination—meat balls with a well-seasoned barbecue sauce; tomatoes filled with chopped meat, then baked and served with a curry sauce; baked eggplant filled with seasoned meat and covered with grated cheese; meat loaf with a savory bread stuffing; hot peppery chili con carne. There's no end to the intriguing dishes you can make with hamburger.

But in the quest for meats, the vegetable and fruit sections of the market must not be overlooked, for intelligent meal building includes a generous assortment of both these foods. Thanks to modern transportation, spinach and lettuce are available all the year around. Spinach is cooked in only the water that clings to its leaves after a thorough washing. It may be served plain with butter, with a garnish of chopped beet or chopped hard-cooked egg, or with a mushroom sauce. It may be mixed with egg and milk and baked as a timbale. An interesting company luncheon dish is a baked spinach ring filled with creamed mushrooms.

Other Leafy Vegetables

Another leafy vegetable available at this season of the year is kale and of course cabbage, celery, turnips, and carrots are abundant. Miniature cabbage or Brussels sprouts help to vary our menus. They may be served with butter, with cream sauce, or scalloped with a topping of cheese.

Old-fashioned parsnips should not be forgotten, either. They may be boiled and dressed with plenty of butter, or braised in butter until golden brown.

Among the fruits, tangerines are at their height in January. They are so neat and tidy to eat and fit so well into the lunchbox, and they make a pleasing addition to a fresh fruit cup.

Bananas a Dozen Ways

In any listing of fruits, bananas must be included. Each year they seem to fill a more important place on our menus. Once we ate them chiefly as a fruit or sliced on our cereal. Now we slice them lengthwise, dot with butter and brown sugar, sprinkle them with fruit juice, and broil or bake in the oven. They make a delightful accompaniment to meats. We make banana bread or cake, and delicious banana ice cream. We use them in salads and we dip them in beaten egg and corn flakes and fry them as fritters.

Other fruits adapted to winter meals are dried apricots and prunes. They may be stewed and served as a sauce or used in upside-down cakes, steamed puddings, pies, or cake fillings. Prune and apricot whip or apricot sherbet are delicious lighter desserts.

On the Grocer's Shelves

January is just the season for hot biscuits, waffles, buckwheat cakes, and griddle cakes. The good cook uses her own favorite ingredients and recipes, and success is the result. But the more inexperienced cook has many a friend in the modern market. Light fluffy biscuits and dumplings are hers with a package of prepared biscuit mix and the simplest of preparation. Hot gingerbread, buckwheat cakes, and waffles, even pie crust are to be had for little more effort than the opening of the package. Ice creams and stews, puddings and hash; everything from soup to nuts is at her service on the grocer's shelves.

The housewives of today live in a magical age. They need walk only a block, perhaps, to their favorite market, and the booty of the world is theirs. With a turn of the wrist and a can opener they can become fairly respectable cooks. We still admire, though, the women who can take commonplace materials, bought at a little cost, mix them with intelligence and imagination, and turn out a meal that is a masterpiece.

Courtesy of Corning Glass Works

What More Appetizing on a Cold Winter's Night Than a Casserole Supper? Served Piping Hot in the Same Glass Dish It Was Baked In. Saves on the Dishwashing, Too! Potatoes, Apricots, and Ham Combine to Make Your Mouth Water Here. A Slice of Ham, 1 Inch Thick and Weighing 1½ Pounds, Sprinkled With 1 Tablespoon Brown Sugar and ½ Teaspoon Cinnamon, Is the Basis of the Dish. Over the Top Arrange 1 Cup Canned Apricots and Pour ¼ Cup of the Juice. Arrange Pared Potatoes Around Sides; Brush Them With Butter and Sprinkle With Salt. Cover and Bake 1 Hour at 350° F.

Shopping for Durable Bed Linen?

Here Are Some Facts to Remember When Buying Sheets

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

If household linens are likely to need replenishment within a few months, January is an excellent time to buy them. Yet, in large cities at least, so much "white" merchandise is displayed that in order to be satisfied when purchases are delivered it is an excellent idea to be certain in one's own thought of the purposes for which one is buying and the needs which exist in one's home.

Despite the universal assumption that of course quality is pre-eminently important, many consumers pay little attention to the nature of the yarn or the compactness of the weave, and buy instead, color, design, and, as a substitute for durability at a comparatively high cost, effect at a low cost. This is entirely justifiable if it satisfies the purchaser.

To the shopper, in search of durability, however, we are eager to present a few do-s and don't-s competent to establish criterions in respect to the linens in which she wishes to dress her home.

Materials and Qualities

Flax is so little used in the United States for bed linen that our discussion is confined to cotton fabrics.

Nor are these numerous; on the contrary, muslin and percale are the two categories into which sheets and pillow cases such as are used in most homes, are classified. They are manufactured in several qualities.

Muslin is the heavier and more sturdy material, and at its best, achieves a soft, smooth texture. Percale is finer and in some of its grades produces sheets of a distinctly luxury type, appealing to consumers to whom price is not important nor durability a major concern.

Both in muslin and percale, merchandise is to be avoided which is loosely woven and has an irregular, lumpy thread. Cheap sheets are often heavily filled with starch in order to enhance their appearance on the counter; but when the starch washes out, as it must do, the sheets will show up in their true character, sleazy and perishable. One's best protection against the purchase of such bargains—that-are-not-truly-bargains—is to deal with firms which have a national standing and to pay the price which they affix to their well-wearing linens.

Well-Wearing Linen

What, then, is well-wearing linen? A manufacturer in Salem (Mass.) whose reputation has long been established, affirms that five years is not too long a term of service to demand from the best—in the sense of the strongest—sheets and cases if they are used discreetly in a private family. The particular type referred to when this standard was set up, is heavy muslin in which the substantial threads are woven close together in both the warp and filling, but which nevertheless achieves a soft, smooth texture capable of surviving laundry processes without thickening. The cost of this type of sheet and case, when distributed over the years of service they give, will prove less than that of their lower-priced competitors.

Percale, too, is produced in durable qualities, but it is also the material from which articles of great fineness are manufactured. A superlative quality may have 204 threads to the square inch, which signifies a fine thread as well as a very compact weave. A sheet with a count of 144 threads to the square inch is described as "an aristocrat among medium-priced sheets"; while one with a count of 128 threads is recommended by its maker as a general utility article, suitable for restless sleepers and toss-about children. We believe, however, that muslin is a wiser purchase for hard wear. Of course no customer can count the threads woven into an inch of her purchase, but if she is dealing with nationally advertised merchandise, she can trust labels or the information supplied by the sales clerk.

A pure white color is another desirable attribute in white bed clothing. If the linen appears to have a yellow cast, it has not been properly bleached and will tend to become more and more yellow as time goes on. There is a trend again toward colored sheets, colored hem, and monograms, and these must, of course, be "color-fast," and, even so, dried in the shade. All sheets should be sanforized-shrunk.

Dimensions

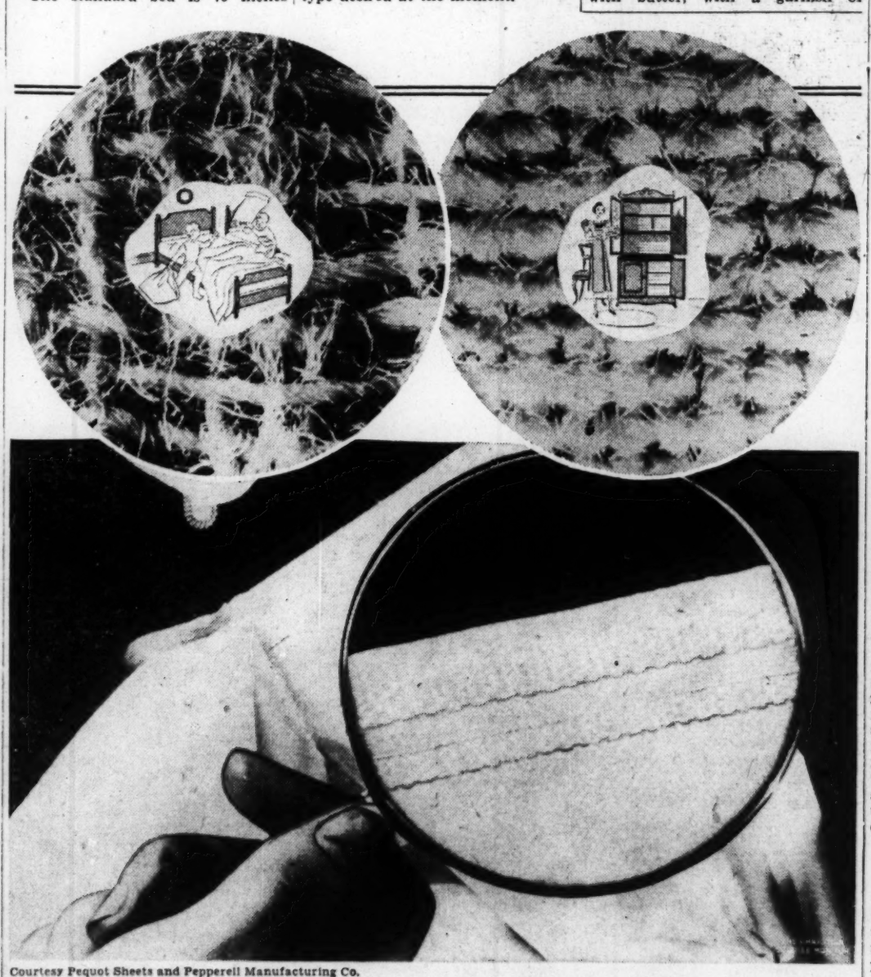
Five standard widths are available. Fifty-four inches suit a cot bed; 63 inches a single bed; 72 inches a twin bed; 81 inches a double bed; 90 inches a bed of extra width. Four lengths are also offered, and these refer to the torn lengths, not to the lengths of the hemmed sheets. Ninety, 99, 108, and 113 inches differentiate the merchandise and affect its price. At first thought a short sheet might seem a good economy, but more wear is inflicted on it because it is likely to pull out of position and to be twisted and adjusted by the sleeper in damaging ways. Moreover, it may fail to protect the blankets.

The standard bed is 76 inches long; more inches, perhaps five, are lost in pre-shrinkage, so that when the consumer buys a 90-inch sheet she is in fact acquiring one only 80 inches long. This length, obviously, is insufficient if the approved tuck-ins and fold-overs are to be indulged in, for mattresses are usually five inches thick and home-economic specialists insist on six-inch turn-unders. The perfectionist bed-maker must employ sheets nominally 108 inches long in order to ensure the comfort of her sleeping family.

The Bed Wardrobe

Four sheets a bed and three cases a pillow are as small a wardrobe as it is comfortable to have, for special needs and special delays in laundering make a close margin unwise unless necessary.

New ideas crop out even in such staple merchandise as bed linen. One manufacturing firm is strengthening its percale sheets down the center fold, where the first evidences of wear often manifest themselves. Another manufacturer edges his sheets with a double-tape selvage, believing that edges are the vulnerable places. A line of muslin sheets wears convenient little tabs indicating the width and length of the article and the size of bed which it best fits. These are attached to the bottom hem and are visible when the sheets are folded onto the shelf of the linen closet. Moreover, each tab is of a different color, thus making even quicker and easier the identification of the type desired at the moment.



Courtesy Pequot Sheets and Pepperell Manufacturing Co.

What Would Yours Look Like Under a Microscope? Your Sheets, We Mean. After Four Years' Use. The Circle at the Right Shows a Good Quality Sheet After It Had Been Washed Continuously for 26 Hours in a Machine. This Is Said to Be Equivalent to About Four Years of Household Washing. It Was Photographed Through a Microscope Which Multiplied Its Size by Twelve, and the Picture Reveals Strong, Long Fibres, Which Have Remained of Even Texture and Uniform Strength. The Circle at the Left Shows What a Cheap Sheet Looks Like After the Same Test—Sleazy, Uneven, Frayed, and Broken Threads. Below—A Sheet With a Binding or Selvage of Extra-Heavy Woven Tape, Giving Special Strength Along These Vulnerable Margins. Aids to Intelligent Buying in the Accompanying Article.

All-America Flower Winners

Gardening

The Garden-lover's interest at this season is usually centered around the year's winning novelties. These flower varieties, from around the world, are tested outdoors in a dozen different climatic sections of the United States, to see if they are really new and the best of their kinds. They are then judged, and the winners called the year's All-America Selections.

Scarlett O'Hara Morning Glory, Gold Medal Winner, comes from the South and is named for the leading character in "Gone With the Wind." Perhaps it migrated from Mexico, as did our double nasturtiums and dahlias, but it was saved for cultivation in Texas. We may now have this carnelian red flower to twine around our trellises and cover our own fences. Scarlett starts blooming earlier than other morning glories, flowers stay open until mid-afternoon and its foliage, with three-lobed leaves, is different from the rest.

Silver Medals

At last we really have an annual hollyhock. Indian Spring, winner of a silver medal, brings us a new race or type in this favorite old-fashioned flower, and blooms in four to five months from seed. Furthermore, cutting away the central spike when it has finished showing us its semi-double and double flower rosettes, this newcomer starts shooting out basal branches which in turn present us with a second crop of flowers the same first season from seed. Indian Spring grows four to five feet tall and its creped tissue-like blooms are in shades of pink.

Our popular Petunia family has finally gone Hollywood and produced a star. This new Hollywood Star Petunia, also a silver winner, is not only an early free-bloomer, continuing until frost, but its flowers are really stars. Five long pointed petals are star-shaped and delightfully different. Leaves are also narrow and elongated, to give the whole plant an airy appearance. As a cut-flower with its foliage Hollywood Star works beautifully in arrangements. The flowers are rosy pink with golden throats.

* * *

Salmon Glory is the name of the first separate variety of the new annual Gigantea Phlox, which has already won a Silver Medal in its mixture of art shades. Salmon Glory is probably the prettiest of all its colors, a soft but rich salmon-rose, with large creamy white eyes. Each individual floret in the large umbels or flower trusses would cover a half dollar and a west coast judge said his covered a dollar. Growing ten inches high, it is valuable for bedding, edging, and cutting.

A new type of wilt-resistant aster called Early Giants is now developed, with branching plants three feet high, half a month earlier to flower than other large-flowering China asters, and with five-inch blooms of long, slender, interlaced petals. This first color and variety name is Light Blue. Cut-flowers appear fresh after a week in water, and it is exquisite in the garden.

Bronze Medals

Guinea Gold Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, while not rust resistant, is a healthy plant otherwise, and is the dwarf, bushy plant type for garden use without staking. Individual flowers are extremely large and closely set on spikes to stand out like torches of color. Glowing bronzy orange, suffused with rose and with yellow throats, would attract attention anyway but this is so uniform in growth and with so much bloom until killing frost, it demands one's interest.

And then we have about the easiest flower to grow, in a more compact and usable form. Cynoglossum or Chinese forget-me-not will always be popular for its hardiness, profuse blooming and its delightful sky-blue flowers in airy sprays. In the new variety Firmament, we may now have this favorite in bushy plants only two feet high and of even richer blue color.

The All-Americas selected Flaming Velvet Petunia for a Gold Medal in 1936, but it was perhaps too highly bred and reverted or broke, so we have been seeking that nearest approach to a red color again. Even improving on it, we now have this ox-blood red in a large flower and on a low growing, compact, bushy plant. It is much better suited for bedding and pot planting than the taller Flaming Velvet and its name is Velvet Ball.

* * *

Rich colors are frequently needed in the garden or for cutting and besides the rich red Petunia there is a velvety navy blue Verbena called Blue Sentinel. Furthermore, it grows bushy and upright, instead of sprawling over the ground. Its flower umbels are held up over the plants like little parasols, with each little floret inclined to curl upward, saucer-like. And, you may use it for uniform dark blue beds and edging as well as for cutting material.

Early Sunshine Marigold is a very early flowering strain of Dixie Sunshine, the first of the incurved Chrysanthemum-flowered varieties. In fact, Early Sunshine is probably the first Marigold to bloom, only two feet tall and so uniform in height and size of bush that it might be used as a hedge. Its flower petals are tightly curled inward and of a lemon yellow color.

Ladybird Petunia brings us such a deep rose color that it might also be called an approach to red. With darker veins towards the throat, it has that rich appearance so desirable for bedding and pot culture. The plant habit is dwarf, dense and productive of medium-sized flowers the entire growing season.

The All-America Vegetable Winners will be announced in the Garden Column next Friday.

Effect or Fact?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Watch the vogue for effects that disguise facts. Ribbon is so manipulated and so arranged in massed effects that it looks like fabric sometimes and at other times like fur. Why?

Jam Cookies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cream together
½ cup sugar and
½ cup butter. Add
1 egg beaten. Sift in
¾ cup flour and
¾ cup cornstarch. Stir. Roll into balls about the size of a large marble. Make hole in center and fill with any berry jam. Bake on greased tins in a moderate oven (350° F.) until slightly brown on edges.

(Mrs.) L. M. P.

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Lecture on Christian Science by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B.

Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "The Discovery and Healing Mission of Christian Science" last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Harry C. Browne, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

I am happy to welcome you tonight, in behalf of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, to hear a lecture on Christian Science.

This lecture has an added significance at this season of the year, as it deals with the discovery of Christian Science and its healing mission. For to Christian Scientists, no two events are more linked with God's plan for peace on earth, "good will toward men," than the birth of Jesus and the discovery by Mary Baker Eddy of the Science of God, which Jesus taught and practised.

Jesus' illustrious life and teachings gave the people of his time a clearer sense of God than they had ever known before, but the world at large did not understand his words and example sufficiently, so were able only to a limited degree, to progress spiritually.

Mrs. Eddy searched the Bible for that same spiritual understanding of God, and with the revelation that came to her, she gained that peace which was mentioned in the book of Job where it is written: "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace . . ." Through the publication and circulation of her writings she has enabled you and me to acquaint ourselves intelligently with God and to be at peace.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

There are few thoughtful persons in the civilized world who have not heard of Christian Science and who do not know of someone who has been healed or benefited by it. Perhaps no other religious subject in modern times has attracted so much attention in so many quarters of the globe. This wide acquaintance has resulted in part from hearing of Christian Science, from reading its literature, and from knowing of cases of healing which it has accomplished. In consequence, it has appealed to many who are looking for a better understanding of God, which will answer their questions and solve their problems.

Having great need of something that will more effectually restore health and harmony, the world turns naturally to any promising remedy. Owing to the materialism of the times, however, many first seek a cure in material means and methods, but as these and the world's allurements fail to satisfy, the tired and hungry heart looks beyond and above for light and help. Thought is then receptive of spiritual aid, for "man's extremity is God's opportunity."

From the time that Christian Science was first announced to the world it has been associated with Mary Baker Eddy. She is known as the one who discovered it, who first practiced and taught it, as the one who founded its church and who is the author of its basic literature including the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Experience has shown that it is a great help in gaining a better understanding of Christian Science and being more successful in its practice not only to be familiar with its teachings but to see why it came, how it came, when it came and through whom it came and what its true mission and purpose are.

Let us then make a brief survey or review of the development of religious thought through the ages and see the position that the Christian Science movement and its Leader occupy in the spiritual evolution of consciousness which has taken place as shown by the history of salvation.

Need of Salvation

The history of spiritual development may be traced both in Bible narratives and in subsequent events. We know that there are two records of creation given in Genesis. The first, called the Elohistic record, presented in the opening chapter and in the first three verses of the second, tells of the perfect, spiritual, and finished creation made by the one infinite and perfect God, called Elohim, in which creation there is no matter, no evil, and hence no need of salvation, there being nothing from which to be saved.

In the second record, called the Jehovistic and beginning with chapter two, verse four, it is the Lord God or tribal Jehovah, not Elohim, who is credited both with creating all things on a material basis, out of dust—wherever that came from—and with introducing evil.

Obviously these two accounts are contradictory. Both cannot be true. The second record predicates an entirely different concept of God, man, and universe from that described in the first. Mrs. Eddy calls this second record the "Adam-dream," for Adam had fallen into "a deep sleep," and there is no indication given in the Bible of his ever having awakened. With this Adam and Eve concept began the history of human evil and humanity's consequent need of salvation or deliverance from it.

The talking serpent which, in this Adam and Eve allegory, was material sense asserting the reality of matter and evil and that they are good, was the sin which led to disobedience, suffering, and loss in the garden of Eden—and still does, and always will so long as there is the belief in material creation. Salvation from this Adam and Eve belief, therefore, requires an awakening from this "Adam-dream," the belief in matter, to the consciousness of the real, spiritual creation as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis. In analyzing this situation it is helpful to think of the second record as a kind of mist or veil,—indeed this second record refers to itself as the result of a mist,—as a mental cloud which obscures the divine light, and which must be dispelled or rent in order that the light of spiritual Truth may come to human consciousness, to human understanding.

Progress of Salvation

The Scriptures narrate how, at various crises in humanity's history, a saving thought found a hearing in some advanced mentality, through which as a channel it appealed to the people of its time, and in a measure awakened them out of ignorance and darkness to a better state of consciousness thus, as it were, thinning and consequently brightening the clouds of material sense which obscured their view of God as divine Spirit and of the spiritual creation.

Thus Noah, at one crisis, saved a remnant of the people from utter destruction. Later, Abraham, through his sense of fidelity and obedience, turned from idolatry, or the worship of matter, to the worship of the one invisible God and became the father of a nation through which spiritual development could advance on the basis of monotheism.

Then followed Jacob, who wrestled with material sense and overcame it, and in consequence was given the new name of Israel; then Joseph, who was able to bless his enemies, a great step in advance; then Moses, who was able to separate good from evil and give his people the moral law for the first time in human history; later, prophets, who perceived and announced successive steps out of the dark materialism of their times into a clearer state of thought where spiritual light unfolded,—the clouds having become thinner.

In due course there resulted a mentality of such exceptional purity and spirituality that actual communion with God was possible, of so high an order as to be manifested in the spiritual conception and in the birth of the immaculate Jesus. Here was a complete rift in the mental clouds, through which God and His appearing to humanity were seen clearly, culminating in the birth of Jesus the Christ, which means the coming of the Christ-idea to the world in what is commonly known as the Christian Era.

Jesus and Christianity

Christ Jesus came, then, as an unfoldment to the human consciousness, through a rift in these mental clouds, which clearly revealed the divine light. It was thus that he was "sent" by God, just as the sunlight is sent when it comes directly from the sun into a room as the shades are lifted. It is evident that the infinite God has always been present, but it required much clarification of consciousness to bring this fact to human apprehension.

Christ Jesus was therefore God's expression, His reflection, His manifestation. Indeed, he was His representative on earth, telling mortals of the truth of being and endeavoring to awaken them, through teaching and healing, to the recognition of the false nature of this material, evil existence and to the understanding of the true nature of spiritual, divine existence, the supremacy of spiritual power and the perfection of God's man. This spiritual, right consciousness enabled Jesus to demonstrate this truth of being for all time, and thereby to overcome the Adam and Eve belief, which is what Easter Day really commemorates.

Jesus' three years' ministry began the establishment of his religion. His disciples and followers continued his work so that for three hundred years Christianity grew in spite of the most intense opposition.

To be accounted a Christian in those early days meant to have that faith in God which Jesus taught; it meant to recognize and acknowledge Christ Jesus rightly, to demonstrate spiritual power, and to overcome interfering material conditions. In a word, it meant actually to live a Christly life. Gradually, however, Christianity became more popular, and the Christians grew to be a potential political power and agency. The Emperor Constantine, observing this, caused Christianity to be adopted as a state religion, thus winning the greatly extended influence and political support which he desired.

This occurred about three centuries after Jesus' crucifixion. During those years spiritual healing was practiced quite generally by the Christians. After that period, the healing activities lessened until they practically disappeared. To be accounted a Christian from that time on, was simply a matter of ceremonial baptism, and the acknowledgment of a creed; the ability to demonstrate spiritual power was no longer considered essential. The Christian religion had become a thing of form. The spirit of Christianity was seemingly lost.

Although the clouds of material sense had rolled back sufficiently to let the divine sunlight of Jesus' coming appear, yet the world's hatred of Christianity, its hatred of spirituality, again obscured this light, once more hiding it by the mental clouds of dogma and ritualism.

Seed of Truth Immortal

The seed of spiritual truth, however, which was sown by Jesus and by his disciples and followers during those early years, possessed immortal life, and like yeast it leavened human consciousness. After several centuries this truth again appeared, in flashes as it were, through a few mentalities spiritual enough to see its light and feel its power in spite of the aggressive materialistic doctrines which were aimed at the suppression of its spirit together with violent persecution. These spiritual thinkers aided greatly in preparing the thought of the world for that spiritual awakening, the Reformation, which shortly followed.

Wycliffe, Huss, Luther, Zwingli, Calvin, John Knox, and other reformers, were clear and courageous correctors of wrong teaching, bringing the Bible, God's Word, to all the people. These reformers were like rays of light breaking through the clouds and shining in the mental darkness, illuming that darkness with the light of spiritual Truth.

A number of later reformers and other Protestants sought refuge in the north of Ireland. Persecution continued, however, and after their providential deliverance from the relentless siege of Londonderry in 1689, which was endured with unwavering faith, they came to North America as pioneers, hoping here to establish their religion and their political ideals,—which they did under great difficulties.

Of a later generation of these courageous God-fearing pioneers, there was born in the town of Bow, New Hampshire, in the year 1821, a child endowed with the same sturdy religious qualities. The mother, a woman of deepest spirituality, believed in the truth of the Scriptures and in the power of God to a remarkable degree.

The little child was Mary Baker, wonderfully gifted and very receptive of spiritual ideas. Her mother talked with her a great deal of spiritual things, and read to her daily from the Bible. From early childhood she had many unusual spiritual experiences. She was a constant reader and a profound thinker and when joining the church of her parents in early youth, she refused to agree to certain doctrinal points, for she had already gained an understanding of the Bible in advance of the theological teaching of her time. She was admitted to membership, however, together with her protest.

The Discovery

As she advanced in years and passed through many bitter trials there developed in her mentality such a clarified, spiritual quality, that finally the light of divine Truth shone through her consciousness as a discovery because she was ready, able, and willing to accept this Truth, to be receptive of the spiritual idea, and to obey its demands.

The main points of her discovery are that God is infinite Mind and that there is really no other Mind; that man is God's spiritual idea, not a corporeal mortal; that real being is wholly spiritual, not material. This discovery meant to her the complete disappearance of the clouds of material sense, of the belief of matter as an entity, and thus made possible the revelation of the full radiance of infinite spiritual reality. Only on the basis of the unreality of matter and of all that is finite, could infinity be seen by her, or can it be discerned by anyone today.

We see, then, that the appearing of divine Truth on earth from the time of Adam to the revelation of Christian Science, came through individuals whose advancing thought could perceive Truth, and progressively grasp a higher sense of spiritual reality. This gradually lessened the obscuring mental darkness until it was finally dispelled. Divine Truth has been forever at work, but there could be no response without receptivity.

Since this revelation thus includes infinity, absoluteness, and allness, it is final and complete; hence there can be no other, for there is nothing more to be revealed. There remains only the possibility of increased spiritual understanding of this infinite Truth, and this is the work of eternity.

Jesus once said to his disciples that he had much to tell them but that they could not bear it at that time, and he promised to send the Comforter who would reveal all Truth. This Comforter which has come in his name is Christian Science, the reappearing of the Christ as the impersonal messenger coming through the clouds—the clouds of material sense—as prophesied, and in "a little book," as also prophesied, (Revelation 1:7 and 10:2) establishing the whole Truth.

Many devout, spiritually minded persons perceived divine light, caught glimpses of spiritual truth during the period of this transforming of consciousness just considered. But Mrs. Eddy received the full light, remained at the task of working out the significance of this light, and was the only one who reduced her discoveries to a demonstrable Science.

Mrs. Eddy's Early History

Now that we see that Mrs. Eddy was the divinely logical mouthpiece for this revelation, it may be interesting to consider briefly a few points in her early history of Christian Science and to the establishment of the Christian Science movement.

Mrs. Eddy, as a child, had been taught by her mother that God could and would heal the sick. She learned to believe implicitly in the Bible teachings and in the supremacy of spiritual power, and she never lost this conviction.

When trouble came upon her, through the loss of her husband, then of her dearly beloved mother, the subsequent plot to take her child from her, and later through domestic unhappiness, poverty, and invalidism, she still clung closely to the Scriptures, hoping for an explanation of the Bible healing. She carefully investigated several alleged curative systems, both mental and physical, and looked into anything that promised to explain how the so-called miracles of the Bible were performed, but nothing satisfied her for she found that they were not in accordance with Bible teaching.

Finally, she met with an accident which the physician, who had been called in by her friends, declared would prove fatal. This happened on a Thursday evening. She remained unconscious until the next morning. Refusing to take the medicine that had been left, she lifted her heart to God. Three days later, which was Sunday, a clergyman and other friends called after church to inquire as to her condition and found her so ill that her life was momentarily despaired of.

Mrs. Eddy requested them to leave her room and taking up her Bible, she opened it, her eyes falling upon the account of Jesus' healing of the palsied man, as recorded in the ninth chapter of Matthew. The thought came to her that if the Christ healing was possible then it is possible now and there dawned upon her the healing truth of the ever present Christ and she saw God as infinite Spirit and that there was none beside Him.

In that moment she caught a glimpse of the great fact that Life is Spirit, the only real existence, and was lifted above the physical conditions to a high spiritual plane of consciousness. Thus she was instantly healed and was able to leave her bed, dress herself, and walk into the room where her friends were awaiting the expected sad news. Imagine their astonishment when they saw Mrs. Eddy enter the room completely restored to health! They naturally inquired how she was healed and she made the significant reply, "I cannot tell you now but hope to be able to do so sometime."

Mrs. Eddy was deeply impressed by her healing and by the spiritual exaltation which she experienced at that time. She felt that she must find out how this healing was done, for she knew that it was wholly spiritual and entirely different from the results of any healing system which she had ever heard of or investigated. Withdrawing from society, she devoted the next three years to a careful, prayerful study of the Bible, seeking an understanding of Jesus' works. This study was made on the basis of the great light that had come to her at the time of her healing, namely the allness and infinity of Spirit and the nothingness of matter. During this search her thought was being prepared for the revelation of divine Truth, the final revelation of the divine Principle of scientific Christian healing, which she calls "the great curative Principle,—Deity" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 25), and which she explains as infinite, divine Mind.

Demonstration and Activities

After making her discovery of the true nature of God as infinite Mind, and of the healing effect of this divine Mind upon her human mind and body, she applied this healing Principle of her revelation to others in cases of disease, deformity, and many incurable conditions, and did much marvelous healing, most of it instantaneously. Thus she not only made the discovery but demonstrated it —proved it to be true.

This healing was also done on the basis of the great light that had come to her—the infinity of Spirit and the nothingness of matter. This was in the year 1866. The cures she wrought arrested immediate attention, and in the next year, 1867, she taught her first student the fundamentals of her discovery and how the healing was done. This was soon followed by other students who thus learned to do the healing work, and this is the way the Christian Science movement began and the basis on which it grew.

Several years later, in 1875, Mrs. Eddy published her epoch-making textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"—a truly marvelous achievement when one understands the attending circumstances. It is of interest to note that she was always a very close student of this book and pondered it daily. Indeed, it was her lifelong study. She made frequent alterations and revisions for the purpose of improving her presentation of the subject, but the fundamentals of her discovery and revelation always remained the same.

Mrs. Eddy at first conducted private meetings, organized an Association of her students, and gave public addresses until the need of a church became apparent. Since Christian healing as discovered and practiced by Mrs. Eddy was not welcome in the orthodox churches, she found it necessary to form one of her own. In 1879 she founded the church in Boston, Massachusetts, known as the "Church of Christ, Scientist," the first Christian Science church in the world. Later, branch organizations were formed in other cities, as persons were healed and became interested and there was a need for churches.

Then in 1892 this Boston church was reorganized on a more spiritual and permanent basis, as The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and, as The Mother Church, it became the central church of the denomination. The growth has been so great that in June, 1938, there were officially listed about twenty-eight hundred churches and societies in the world.

Mrs. Eddy's Leadership

Because Mrs. Eddy was the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and because she alone established the movement and inaugurated its institutions and policies, and especially because of her demonstrated understanding of Christian Science, she naturally became the human Leader of the Christian Scientists. Those of her students and followers in the early years who recognized her as such were deeply appreciative of her work and were glad and grateful for her teachings, her advice, and her admonitions. Those who refused to recognize her as a teacher sent from God and, therefore, a safe Leader, drifted away from her. Some started mental healing methods which differed from Christian Science and were antagonistic to it and still are. Refusing to be obedient to the revealed Truth she taught, they naturally failed to grasp this Truth or to be saved by it and consequently became its enemies.

No one can possibly understand Christian Science in its infinite fullness and completeness, and utilize its power in healing, without a right estimate of its Discoverer and Founder and of her work. Hence the need of emphasizing this point.

After Mrs. Eddy left us, her students and followers were compelled to depend solely upon her teachings, for they could no longer appeal to her personally. They then saw, as never before, that Mrs. Eddy's teachings were complete and supplied every need. Indeed, they saw that she was still the human mouthpiece of her revelation, not only telling them, through her writings, what the fundamentals of Christian Science include, but also through these same writings giving advice and admonition regarding their application to every individual human need, and to every condition or contingency that might arise in the movement.

Christian Scientists, therefore, recognize that Mrs. Eddy, speaking through these writings, is still their Leader—a personal Leader, though without material personality, even as Christ Jesus, though not present in the flesh, is still our Lord and Master, our Way-shower, and our Saviour, still the Christian's ideal.

Nothing that malice or ignorance may ever attempt to do can touch Mrs. Eddy in the estimation of her true followers, because they have proved for themselves the truth of her teachings sufficiently to be convinced of the divine authority of these teachings. Nor can misrepresentation ever shake her position before the world, which is already aware of the value and rightness of Christian Science.

The Mother Church and Branches

The position of The Mother Church in the Christian Science movement, together with its relation to the branch churches and societies, needs to be clearly seen in order that its Messianic purpose can be rightly appreciated. Mrs. Eddy prepared all the By-laws of The Mother Church and did so with great care. They were not provided in advance of the needs they were formulated to meet, but were the result of experience. She has written regarding them, "They sprang from necessity, the logic of events,—from the immediate demand for them as a help that must be supplied to maintain the dignity and defense of our Cause" (Church Manual, p. 3).

We see, then, that The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, which was inaugurated and established by Mrs. Eddy herself, is still governed by her through the By-laws in her Manual, and is the church in which the Christian Science movement is safely and permanently anchored.

Owing to geographical limitations, it is not possible for all Christian Scientists to attend one church. For this reason, Mrs. Eddy made provision for local branch churches.

The connection of these branches with The Mother Church is of special interest. Mrs. Eddy provided that a certain number of members of each branch shall be members of The Mother Church, thus establishing a metaphysical relationship.

She further provided that the Readers of all branch organizations shall be members of The Mother Church and thus be amenable to the provisions and discipline of its By-laws. Thus governed, these Readers are official mouthpieces through whom the authorized Lesson-Sermon of The Mother Church and its branches is given out.

The appreciation of this worldwide spiritual extension or representation of The Mother Church is a point of vital importance in understanding Mrs. Eddy's great Cause and must be obtained by Christian Scientists in order that their efforts to further this Cause may be successful.

Christian Scientists recognize membership in The Mother Church as completely identifying them with the movement, while membership in a branch provides merely for necessary and progressive local activity.

Teachings of Christian Science

The teachings of Christian Science on which the movement is founded, which constitute the basis of its practice and promises and which, together with their application, have been the cause of its tremendous growth, are clearly set forth in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. Mrs. Eddy has also written other books, all of which emphasize, elucidate, and amplify these teachings in a variety of forms.

Anyone can learn exactly what Christian Science teaches by reading and studying these books, especially with the use of the two Concordances to her writings, which greatly facilitates this study. Consequently there is no need for misunderstanding or controversy, for the teachings are plainly stated and, what is very important, Mrs. Eddy's own interpretation of her teachings can thus be learned. It is only in this way that the revelation can be seen free from misinterpretation.

On account of the necessary brevity of this presentation of the subject, it must suffice to call attention to the fact that Christian Science is based fundamentally upon God. Consequently we need to consider for a moment what Christian Science teaches regarding God. Mrs. Eddy defines God in her textbook as follows: "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence" (Science and Health, p. 587).

The word Principle is here employed as one of the synonymous terms for Deity. We find this thought frequently in the Bible, for it speaks of God as "just and right," as creator, as governor, judge, lawgiver, thus defining Him as basis, foundation, cause, origin, and so forth, all of which is divine Principle.

It is but a short step from Principle to I AM, the name God is recorded to have given Himself in answer to Moses' inquiry of Him. This, together with God's acknowledged almightiness and infinity and the frequent records of the voice of God to patriarchs, prophets, and others, surely indicates God to be Mind, the infinite intelligence—omniscience.

Spirit is the name for Deity which is used perhaps more than any other in the Bible. This term makes plain His omnipresence and allness, and that the divine creation is wholly spiritual, for only immaterial substance, Spirit, is indestructible, eternal, infinite, consequently the only real substance of which all real things are made.

All Christendom is familiar with the God of Truth, as the Bible teaches. Christian Science reaffirms this teaching, demonstrating the omnipotent, eternal actuality, which divinity really is, and the continuity which is its life,—its eternal Life.

Finally, the greatest definition of God in the Bible is contained in the repeated declaration, made by St. John—"God is love" (I John 4:16), the tender, sustaining, guiding Father-Mother; all-good, all-wise, all-harmonious, thus completing the perfect correlation with the Bible of Mrs. Eddy's scientific definition of God's nature and character.

So also do the teachings of the Bible and of Christian Science coincide regarding the real man, made in the "image and likeness" of this God, according to the first chapter of Genesis, not made of dust, as recorded in the second chapter; also regarding the real universe which God created, saw, and pronounced "very good," according to the first chapter of Genesis, not evil, or material, as recorded in the second chapter.

Christian Science Healing

All thoughtful Bible students recognize the fact that spiritual healing was an essential element of Jesus' religion and its practice. The accounts of his life and works, as given in the New Testament, substantiate this fact and tell us that he attributed the healing power to God and that he did this healing to call attention to divine power on earth and to awaken the sufferer to a right belief and faith in God, the first step in true healing, salvation, redemption.

Christian Science is doing this very thing today through its teaching and healing, and surely this evidence of the presence and power of divine Truth and Love is greatly needed throughout the world. It does this healing through the scientific, that is, accurate application of the ever operative Christ-Principle which was revealed to Mrs. Eddy.

Christian Science is, therefore, the Science of Christianity, since it is the exact, systematized, demonstrable knowledge of the Christ-teachings and their application to human redemption, bringing to mankind moral, mental, and physical healing. Indeed the healing of sin, disease, and all other earthly misery is indispensable to human salvation.

Since Christian healing is, therefore, so important, and is again being demonstrated as Christian Science healing, let us consider this aspect of the subject for a moment, for it involves some points that are much misunderstood.

While it is true that in Christian Science the healing is done mentally through a form of prayer, as was the healing done by Christ Jesus and his followers, it is not true that the healing is accomplished through mental suggestion or will-power. It is mistakenly believed by some that Christian Science heals only cases of nervousness, hysteria, or slight indispositions which nature would take care of, or cases of which it might be said they "would get well anyway." While it is quite true that Christian Science has healed much suffering of this character it is not true that this constitutes the larger part of the work done. It is a matter of record, supported by indisputable proof, that Christian Science has healed innumerable cases of organic, structural, and malignant disease which had been so diagnosed by reputable physicians. It is the healing of serious and critical cases which proves conclusively the efficacy of Christian Science as a remedial agency. Many have been healed of diseases of a character which puzzled the diagnosticians, and many from ailments associated with immoral or unethical conditions.

Help Given on Business Problems

Thousands of business men and women have received help in their business troubles, complications, and resulting ills, and their activities have in a greater degree come under the government of divine Principle, under the ruling of honesty, justice, and so forth. Innumerable discordant homes have been restored to harmony through the overcoming of the appetite for liquor and other stimulants, the overcoming of jealousy, impatience, misunderstanding, anger, passion, and so on.

Diseases resulting from so-called hereditary laws, from laws of occult influences and evil purposes, which it is obvious that drugs and surgery cannot possibly heal, have in numerous instances yielded to the Christ-power of true Christian Science work, and it is evident that the power of divine Truth and Love alone heals such cases.

Christian Science healing may be demonstrated and will be differentiated from all forms of so-called mental healing, when the following points are understood:

First, that it has a divine foundation and results from the operation of divine Mind and not human will, nor hypnotism in any form. Christian Science healing will never be rightly understood nor successfully demonstrated until this point is clearly seen.

Second, that it is based upon absolute spiritual reality, the infinity of Mind, Spirit, Truth, Love, and the perfect nature of the ideas which constitute real being; thus based upon Spirit, it is demonstrated only spiritually.

Third, that it is predicated upon the consequent unreality of all that is unlike this perfect, spiritual being, namely, the unreality of matter, evil mind, mortal law and power, which constitute so-called material existence, or the "Adam-Dream."

Fourth, that it is fundamentally a corrective process, as Jesus intimated when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (John 8:32).

Christian Science makes it possible for this revealed Truth to come to our consciousness through understanding, enabling us to begin to recognize as unreal much that was formerly believed to be real. It teaches us how to apply the divine Truth to this human error and "handle" the error as Mrs. Eddy terms it, and then Truth naturally corrects and destroys the error, and thus, through the brightness of His coming, harmony is established on a spiritual basis.

Achievements and Promises

The achievements of Christian Science, during its comparatively brief history, have been so widespread in their effects, so wholesome in their influences, so elevating in their teachings, that these results and their part in the world's redemption cannot be adequately estimated.

Many who have been healed were awakened to a better sense, which made it possible for them to begin to know God and His Son Christ Jesus aright, to understand and love the Bible as never before, to distinguish between the divinely real and the humanly unreal. It is noticeable among faithful Christian Scientists that they have higher ideals, ambitions, motives, and desires, better modes of living, than before they knew of Mrs. Eddy's teaching. This quickened thought has not only a more ethical character, but has an actual spiritual quality which only the love of God and Christ Jesus can bestow.

In the last three chapters of the Revelation of St. John (the concluding book of the Bible), we read of the reign of a thousand years with Christ, commonly called the millennium. It is recorded that the "dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan" (you will recall the talking serpent of the Adam and Eve record, material sense, which now becomes the dragon), is bound for a thousand years by "an angel come down from heaven." The account next describes the subsequent loosing of Satan, his further attempt "to deceive the nations," and his final and complete destruction. Then we read of the opening of "the book of life," of "a new heaven and a new earth," the glorious state of existence when God reigns through Christ, and when He "shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." In that day, we read, "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away"—recognized as unreal.

This condition of perfect happiness, of righteous government, and the brotherhood of man in which holiness is triumphant in human relations throughout the world, has usually been thought of as a heavenly place to be reached after what is called death, instead of as a heavenly state to be experienced in consciousness today. Mrs. Eddy explains this important point very clearly in her inspired exegesis of these chapters of the Apocalypse.

A Present Millennium

Those who have even begun to understand the works of our Master, Christ Jesus, during his ministry on earth, can readily see that if his teachings were rightly understood and strictly obeyed, which Christian Science now makes possible, there would be no more sickness, sin, misery, nor death upon earth, for the "former things" would have "passed away" in this reign of Christ, this reign of Truth.

This mission of Christian Science, lifting the thoughts of mortals out of sin and its sequence of suffering, turning the hopes and desires of men toward God and His Christ, in other words, being transformed through the renewing of the mind, as St. Paul says, is being fulfilled among us. One after another of earth's weary ones is finding peace and harmony where formerly were fear and discord. The millennium comes individually, to him who sees the vision of a possible new heaven and new earth, and this working of God with us "to will and to do of his good pleasure" will spread until we all are conscious of His kingdom on earth. Then will the mission of Christian Science and its Leader be fully understood.

Blessed are those who have already begun to see the vision which Mrs. Eddy beheld and which Christian Science brings into human experience. Mrs. Eddy writes in her textbook:

"Take heart, dear sufferer, for this reality of being will surely appear sometime and in some way. There will be no more pain, and all tears will be wiped away. When you read this, remember Jesus' words, 'The kingdom of God is within you.' This spiritual consciousness is therefore a present possibility" (Science and Health, pp. 573, 574).

REDUCTIONS
During
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DEMOCRACY EXAMINES ITSELF

Since Munich, the question of democracy has come sharply to the fore. In this special issue of its Magazine Section, The Christian Science Monitor gives its readers a searching survey of democracy. The ablest writers have been invited to contribute fresh, authoritative views; and its broad scope will cover the influence of self-government on home, business, education, arts and science, as well as world affairs. You will find this special issue not only well worth reading but worth telling your friends about.

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The Home Forum

Days Off

IT WAS uncommonly late in the morning for me to be starting to the city, and I did not expect to see any of my neighbors on the way to the train. Least of all was I prepared to encounter Mr. Meggis in the winter version of what he calls his "house uniform," placidly surveying a warped little elm.

"Guess I'll trim it up a bit," he remarked when I had arrived within earshot.

I looked at him in astonishment. "Is this a holiday?" I asked him sharply. "Or are you confused in the calendar? Or am I?"

"It's my day off," he explained with a trace of satisfaction. "We're on the five-day week, you know."

I had heard of that arrangement, but I was not aware that Mr. Meggis shared in its benefits.

"You'd be surprised how widespread it has become," he volunteered without urging. "Generally speaking, the day off falls on Saturday. But we shift around. One week I have Monday off. Another week Tuesday, and so on. You wouldn't believe what a difference it makes, which day you have off."

* * *

"THE EARLIER THE day, the better?" I suggested facetiously.

"No, hardly that," Mr. Meggis explained solemnly. "In fact, I always feel a little guilty when I have my day off on Monday. It's pleasant, of course. Particularly if you want to get out of town. Then you need to have two days together. But, if you are just staying at home, it doesn't seem quite right to take another day of leisure when everyone else is starting a new week. After a restful Sunday, you're almost ready for work yourself. But, if Saturday is your day off, you feel that you have earned it, for you have a week of work behind you."

"Five days of work, if you can call that a week," I corrected him.

"Five days is a week, if you are on a five-day week," he insisted with unanswerable logic.

* * *

"HOW ABOUT THE middle of the week?" I asked, looking at my watch to make sure that I would not miss the train.

"Wednesday or Thursday?" he suggested reflectively. "I can recommend either of them highly. They break up the week admirably."

"I should imagine that they might," I agreed, with a faint overtone that Mr. Meggis chose to ignore.

"Yes," he went on. "Before you get out of breath, you have a chance to catch up. Keeps you on your toes. Great for business, I suspect. Even Tuesday and Thursday have much to be said for them. The real advantage of any of these mid-week days is that they give you a chance to get things done."

"Perhaps the carpenters and painters and handymen might not like it so well as you," I suggested. "If you get everything done, there probably isn't so much left for them."

"I can't speak for anyone but myself," Mr. Meggis remarked with a modesty unusual to him, "but I find that I'm giving them more work because I do have a day off. I have a chance to see what should be done; and, when I'm home, I can make arrangements for someone to do it. No, a day off isn't any economy for me. It costs me money."

"Even when you do the job yourself?" I inquired suspiciously.

"Even when I do it myself," he repeated, nodding sagely as though he were pronouncing a judicial decision. "I find that I generally plan about three times more than I can manage. I start the day by buying the necessary supplies and tools. Sometimes it takes so long to do the buying that I haven't much time left to do the work."

Mr. Meggis looked a mite sheepish, as though he were aware that his remark was open to another construction than the one that he intended.

"Oh, I'll use everything up sooner or later," he added hastily. "It isn't that I'm extravagant, or that I would rather putter around the store than buckle down to the job. Just a little over-ambitious, perhaps, at the thought of a whole day of leisure ahead."

* * *

"DID YOU SAY leisure?" I asked him, suspecting that he would launch into a long explanation of the difference between work and play and half wishing that I hadn't given him the opening. But he refrained.

"I said leisure," he admitted. "But it really isn't. The family call my 'day off' my 'day on.' But I guess they like to have me get things done. If they didn't, they probably wouldn't plan so many things for me to attend to. I don't know how they managed when I had a six-day week. Maybe Thoreau was right."

"Did Thoreau have a five-day week?" I interrupted. "I didn't know that it had been invented then."

"Thoreau had a seven-day week," Mr. Meggis explained patiently. "He had all seven of them off. But that isn't what I meant. I was thinking of the way he simplified his household chores. Only a minimum of furniture, you know, and just one room in his hut at Walden. To follow his example would cut down on odd jobs."

"It would," I reminded him, "but then your day off wouldn't be half so pleasant.

"Perhaps you're right," Mr. Meggis agreed. "There is a satisfaction to 'keeping things up. As someone suggested, it's a kind of minor art."

"Possibly," I replied briefly, looking at my watch once more. "And, if I don't get to the station soon, I'll be having a day off myself."

Mr. Meggis said nothing. As I hurried away, he was already absorbed in a study of the little elm, trying to decide which of the limbs to lop off.

E. F. M.

Log Cabins Came From Sweden

UNFORTUNATELY no houses remain, apparently, from the days when the Delaware Valley was a Swedish colony. It is the more unfortunate, since they are said to have been of log construction, a Swedish method of building. We are told there was a church of logs at Fort Christina in 1646; also, that in Kinsessing there were log houses made of "good strong hickory two stories high." . . .

At Naaman Creek, Delaware, a blockhouse still stands. According to tradition, it was built by Governor Rising as a fort, it was fired on by Peter Stuyvesant, and captured both by the Indians and the British. Today it is an out-building in the yard of an English-colonial house, now become an inn. . . .

However, forty years and more before Penn's colonists arrived, the Swedes along the Delaware built a shelter that was a real house. They knew how and they found the materials at hand to apply their knowledge. The Englisn and Dutch didn't know much about forests. The Dutch didn't have any, and the English forests usually belonged to the huge estates of the gentry and nobility and couldn't be used freely by the common man. But the Swedes were familiar with forests. They knew a tree when they saw one and knew what to do with it. They had been doing it for a long time. They felled the trees, cut them into logs of the required length, laid them horizontally, notched at the corners, and set one above the other to the desired height, the joints filled with clay.

To the Swedish colonists is given the credit for building the first American log cabin. It was a good idea. It cleared the land for planting when the trees were cut for houses. Anyone could see the advantage of it. It has been used in one or another variation from the early days down to the present, wherever man has thrust himself into the forest.—From "Houses in America," by ETHEL FAY ROBINSON and THOMAS P. ROBINSON. (New York. Viking.)

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE NEWSPAPER: *A Drawing by Robert Austin*

IN THE world of contemporary art, Great Britain has won a foremost place for sheer brilliance in performance in the matter of print-making. Anyone, therefore, who is interested in modern prints needs no introduction to the work of Mr. Robert Austin, who won the Prix de Rome for engraving while he was a young man in his twenties. As a line engraver, Mr. Austin stands in the forefront. His work, classical in the beauty and simplicity of its line, is yet delightfully modern in inspiration and feeling. Where line engraving is apt to have an almost stony brilliance, his contains a sensibility and even a tenderness without losing anything essential to the medium. And he has the merit of being refined, without being intellectual.

In "The Newspaper," Mr. Austin is seen in the freer medium of a charcoal drawing. With an extraordinary economy of means, he has evoked this young woman skimming the morning paper. The result is a drawing of charm and vitality.

Walking Home in the Dark

THE other night I walked home in the dark. I broke away from the busy road of noise and headlights and, finding a gate open, stepped with a sense of adventure into the solemn shade of trees.

I walked alone for miles.

It was windy and the wind was cold; not bleak, but sufficiently chill to rouse one's energies. It caught at my hair and played a brave tattoo upon my cheeks. Moreover, it swayed the bare branches of the trees, sending shadowy hands across the path with fingers that shook knowingly and beckoned in an unnatural way. The moon was almost full, leaning a little forward in the sky the better to mark my progress. Its steady light turned the damp path into a map of seas and continents over which I moved with reckless strides, caring not what countries fell beneath my heel or what new territories came swiftly into being.

At the top of the rise, the trees were left behind, giving space to a stretch of moon-filled sky. Here the wind blew with a will. "Who goes there?" it seemed to cry. "Who—who?" And, like a trespasser caught in the act, I drew my collar about my face, lowered my eyes and hurried on, thinking no more of the night but of a well-known place ahead, as one is apt to do when the cold creeps through one's coat and the air is full of lonely whisperings. And the door was open, and the light lit, and the curtains drawn, and a meal spread, and a fire burning.

Long before I left the path, and while my ears were still tingling and my fingers seeking the depths of my pockets, I knelt by the fire with the night and the wind outside.

D. A. L.

Conversation With an Old Sea-Dog

"MARNIN' to you," said Tim, as he slung the empty sack from his shoulder and opened its mouth wide at the sill of our back door.

Tim was a welcome visitor. Every Monday he went his rounds, collecting odds and ends that would otherwise have found a speedy home in the dustbin. Nothing ever seemed to come amiss; even an antiquated Gladstone bag, well plastered with the labels of many countries, found a ready purchaser in Tim.

"You's been a real traveler," he remarked. "It's just fine to see the world. 'Minds me of the days when I crossed the ocean in the old tramp. They were the times, and no mistake. 'Twas a hard life, but we were none the worse."

He took off his well-worn cap and regarded it dubiously.

"S'pose you haven't an old hat of the maister's you'd be glad to get rid of?"

"Why, yes, Tim," I said. "I'm glad you asked or I might never have thought of it."

* * *

AN IDEA STRUCK me. What about that navy blue cloth cap with the nautical peak, that the master had once purchased while we were away by the sea? He had thought it would be just right for walks along the shore, where the wind sometimes blew at gale force. It had served its turn, and he couldn't very well wear it in town. As it was, it had been the subject of a good many jokes, for it made the wearer look like nothing so much as a retired sea captain! For Tim, it would surely be the very thing.

I started rummaging in the big chest which stood in a corner of the landing. Exactly where, now, could it have been put?

There were piles of heterogeneous objects. The smaller drawers were full of handkerchiefs, collars, ties and other articles of wearing apparel. No good looking there.

"Goodness," I thought. "Tim will be tired of waiting. We really mustn't keep so much stuff."

* * *

I WENT ON with my exploring and there, at last, in a dark corner was the cap. A hasty brush made it look as good as ever. Now to see what Tim would say!

He was standing patiently at the door.

"I'm very sorry, Tim, to have kept you so long. Why didn't you come along in and sit down?

"Oh, no, thank you, missus. I'm very well here."

He picked up his sack and was about to start off again, evidently thinking I had not found anything I could spare.

"Wait a minute. Don't you want to see what's in the hand behind my back?"

He paused and looked expectant.

"Would this be of any use?"

Trying to put a casual sound into my voice, I produced the peaked cap. He took it eagerly, running his fingers over the nap.

"May I be trying it on?"

"Why, of course; you can't wear a cap that doesn't fit."

He put it on his head. It was just right.

"Why," he beamed, "it'll remind me of me seafaring days. Every time I put it on, I'll be thinkin' I'm aboard the old tramp, and bound for over the seas."

He smiled in huge content. "It's real good of you, and now I must be getting along."

He counted out the few coppers he insisted on paying for the rest of the stuff he took away; then he picked up his load of jam jars and empty bottles and, with the cap placed jauntily on his head, he went away down the path.

M. K. H.

The Quince Tree

ALL summer long they hung, like golden globes,
Then, slowly ripening as the summer waned,
The ripe fruit swelled, down weighing every bough
Until it seemed it scarce could choose but break.
—And now, when gathered fruit leaves branches bare
And I had thought its little day was sped—
Behold, in dank December's darkest hour
My little quince tree, like a blaze of gold
Now sudden greets me through the opened door.
A glow like sunshine lightens up my path
As if the gold of all the summer months
Like bottled sunshine in its leaves is stored
And on my garden's grayness is outpoured.

BRIDGET KASSABOVA

The First Commandment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT the centuries the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" (Exodus 20:3), has been accepted as fundamental. Yet man-made doctrines concerning God have entered almost every phase of human thinking, leaving in their wake fear and condemnation, from which have sprung multitudinous ills.

Obviously, the belief in a jealous God, liable to wrathful caprice, presupposes a disobedient offspring. Witness, therefore, the sickness and disaster traceable to the belief that God sends all manner of evil upon His helpless creation as a disciplinary measure! This mistaken concept gives no hint of the tender Father-Mother as divine Principle, Love, whose law operates perpetually to heal and save humanity. To misunderstand basic truth is to becloud spiritual vision, and, in belief, to enthrone so-called material forces as the arbiter of one's destiny. To understand God's law, then, is the greatest human need.

Christian Science, discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, sweeps away human misconceptions and restores the true concept of God as Spirit, never cognizant of matter or manifested through matter. Scientific Christianity shows that God, Spirit, Soul, imparting intelligence, life, substance, reality, and activity to His ideas, is the origin and substance of man. How clearly and simply Mrs. Eddy presents this great truth in "Unity of Good" (p. 48), where, in answer to the question, *"Do you believe in God?"* she writes: "I believe more in Him than do most Christians, for I have no faith in any other thing or being. He sustains my individuality. Nay, more—He *is* my individuality and my Life. Because He lives, I live. He heals all my ills, destroys my iniquities, deprives death of its sting, and robs the grave of its victory." And she adds: "To me God is All. He is best understood as Supreme Being, as infinite and conscious Life, as the affectionate Father and Mother of all He creates."

The allness of God, infinite Spirit or Mind, precludes the existence of materiality, and thus nullifies the pantheistic doctrine that God dwells in matter. The reason is obvious. Infinity is all-inclusive, and comprises everything within the range of true consciousness. If God is admitted to be omniaction, omnipresence, omniscience, omnipotence, the source of all order, wisdom, law, it is evident that in God's creation there is no inharmony. Thus, spiritually understood, the First Commandment is the revelation of the allness of Love and Life. Herein is the basis of healing.

The real man, created by Mind, governed by the law of Life, upheld by Principle, and encompassed by Spirit, is the expression of Love. Man, therefore, knows God as Love and Life. The lovely song of the Psalmist praises the omniscience and omnipresence of God, Soul (Psalms 139:1, 3, 7, 9, 10): "O Lord, thou hast searched me, and known me. . . . Thou compassest my path and my lying down, and art acquainted with all my ways. . . . Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? . . . If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me."

Only in the dream world of material sense do mortal illusions exist. With the influx of spiritual light, the facts of being, revealed by Christian Science, are being scientifically applied in the work and play of human existence, thus dispelling the shadows of false belief. Through the operation of divine Principle, spiritual truth feeds thought and brings humanity proofs of the tenderness and goodness of God. The First Commandment, understood and obeyed, enables the student to know only good, receive only good, and attract only good. Thus he enters the kingdom of heaven, and learns that it is not a place, but a state of harmonious spiritual thinking. Jesus made this plain when he said (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you."

Although cruder types of worship, such as the worship of graven images, have diminished, idolatry has not disappeared from human thought. Today archaic outward forms of paganism have been supplanted by the more subtle deification of the human mind as having intelligence and power. Witness, for instance, the efforts to regain or perpetuate health through material modes which spring from false concepts of God. Again, we see the deification of mortal mind in the intensified nationalism of today, with its resultant greed, envy, and hate, which would involve the nations in war. Depraved will, exalting personality, would attempt to dethrone the Christ. The error which does not ascribe to Mind all intelligence, action, beauty, design, substance, health, law, life, cause, and effect, is idolatry, because it exalts materiality.

Humanity will obtain health, security, and peace only as it comprehends and demonstrates the spiritual truth of God's allness revealed in the First Commandment. In finding God, one also finds spiritual man—one's own genuine selfhood. Thus one finds Life, uninterrupted and untrammeled. Christ Jesus presented the gospel of spiritual healing, revealing God as Father, as Mind, as Life. Mrs. Eddy's discovery of Christian Science presents God as Father-Mother, as Love and Life. This final revelation shows that in reality there is no material creation and, therefore, no imperfect, disobedient man. Thus Christian Science presents the truth about God, and brings to light man in God's image.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Bright Seclusion

WE CROSSED the rock-seams of a canyon wall,
And learned how a mountain is mitred together;
We smelled pennyroyal and juniper
And sweet red heather.

We followed the floor of a granite valley
By ancient ice flows gouged and ground,
Till we came to the falls of swift snow-water
And its sharp wild sound.

No sign that man had been before us;
No word of his to trouble or intrude
This bright seclusion. Nothing to stir
The stone roots of solitude.

—WINIFRED GRAY STEWART, in *Trails*

Det Første Bud

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

NED gennem Tiderne har det Første Bud, "Du maa ikke have andre Guder end mig" (Anden Mosebog 20:3), altid været betragtet som det grundlæggende. Og dog har menneskelavede Læresætninger om Gud fundet Vej til næsten hver Fase i menneskelig Tænkning og efterladt i deres Kølvand Frygt og Fordømmelse, hvoraf utallige Sygdomme er opstaaet.

Det er indlysende, at Troen paa en nidkær Gud, tilbøjelig til Vrede og Lunefuldhed, maa forudsætte et ulydigt Afkom. Saadan er det netop med Sygdom og Ulykke, der kan føres tilbage til Troen paa, at Gud sender alt muligt ondt ud over Sine hjælpeløse Skabninger for at tugte dem for de Forseelser, de har begaaet! Denne Misopfattelse viser ikke hen til den ømme Fader-Moder som guddommeligt Princip, Kærlighed, hvis Lov er i evig Virken for at helbrede og frelse Menneskeheden. At misforstaa Grundsandheden er det samme som at formørke aandelig Vision og i Forestillingen ophøje saakaldte materielle Kræfter til Dommer over vor Skæbne. At forstaa Guds Lov er derfor den højeste Nødvendighed for os Mennesker.

Kristen Videnskab, Mary Baker Eddys Opdagelse, bortjager menneskelige Misforstaaelser og genopretter den sande Opfattelse af Gud som Aand, der ikke kender Materie eller manifesteres gennem Materie. Videnskabelig Kristendom viser, at Gud, Aand, Sjæl, som skænker Intelligens, Liv, Substans, Virkelighed og Aktivitet til Sine Ideer, er Menneskets Ophav og Substans. Hvor klart og enkelt fremsætter ikke Mrs. Eddy denne store Sandhed i *Unity of Good* (S. 48), hvor hun som Svar paa Spørgsmaalet, "Tror De paa Gud?" skriver: "Jeg tror mere paa Ham, end de fleste Kristne gør, for jeg har ingen Tro og Tillid til nogen anden Ting eller noget andet Væsen. Han opholder min Individualitet. Nej, mere endnu—Han *er* min Individualitet og mit Liv. Fordi Han lever, lever jeg. Han helbreder alle mine Sygdomme, tilintetgør alle mine Misgerninger, borttager Dødens Brod og berøver Graven dens Sejr." Og hun tilføjer: "For mig er Gud Alt. Han forstaas bedst som det Højeste Væsen, som uendeligt og bevidst Liv, som den kærlige Fader og Moder til alt, hvad Han skaber."

Guds, uendelig Aands eller Sinds Althed, udelukker det materielles Eksistens og ophæver den panteistiske Læresætning, at Gud bor i Materien. Dette er ganske indlysende. Uendelighed er altomfattende og omfatter alt inden for sand Bevidstheds Rækkevidde. Hvis Gud erkendes som værende Alvirksomhed, Allestedsnærværelse, Alviden, Almagt, Kilden til al Orden, Visdom og Lov, er det soleklart, at der i Guds Skabelse ikke findes nogen Disharmoni. Det Første Bud er saaledes, aandelig forstaaet, Aabenbaringen af Kærlighedens og Livets Althed. Heri findes Grundvolden for Helbredelse.

Det virkelige Menneske, skabt af Sind, styret af Livets Lov, opholdt af Princip og omfattet af Aand, er Udtryk for Kærlighed. Mennesket kender derfor Gud som Kærlighed og Liv. Salmistens herlige Sang priser Guds, Sjælens, Alvidenhed og Allestedsnærværelse (Salmernes Bog 139:1, 3, 7, 9, 10): "Herre, du ransager mig og kender mig. . . . Du har Rede paa, hvor jeg gaar eller ligger, og alle mine Veje kender du grant. . . . Hvorhen skal jeg gaa for din Aand? og hvor skal jeg fly for dit Aasyn? . . . Tager jeg Morgenrødens Vinger, fæster jeg Bo, hvor Havet ender, da vil din Haand ogsaa lede mig der, din højre holde mig fast."

Kun i materiel Sansnings Drømmeverden eksisterer de dødelige Illusioner. Med Indstrømning af aandeligt Lys bliver Tilværelsens Kendsgerninger, som aabenbares af Kristen Videnskab, videnskabeligt anvendt i den menneskelige Tilværelses Arbejde og Virksomhed, og fordriver saaledes de falske Forestillingers Skygger. Ved guddommeligt Princips Virken giver aandelig Sandhed Tanken Næring og bringer Menneskeheden Beviser paa Guds Ømhed og Godhed. Forstaaelse af og Lydighed mod det Første Bud gør det muligt for den Studerende kun at kende det gode, kun at modtage det gode og kun at tiltrække det gode. Han indtræder saaledes i Himmeriges Rige, og indser, at det ikke er et Sted, men en Tilstand af harmonisk aandelig Tænkning. Jesus gjorde dette klart, da han sagde (Lukas-Evangeliet 17:21): "Guds Rige er inden i eder."

Skønt de mere primitive Former for Gudsdyrkelse, som f. Eks. Dyrkelse af udskaarne Billeder, er taget af, er Afgudsdyrkelse dog ikke forsvundet fra menneskelig Tanke. I vore Dage er Oldtidens ydre Former for Hedenskab blevet erstattet af en mere spidsfindig Guddommeliggørelse af det menneskelige Sind, som udstyres med Intelligens og Magt. Læg f. Eks. Mærke til Forsøgene paa at genvinde eller opretholde Sundhed ved materielle Midler, hvilket har sin Oprindelse i forkerte Begreber om Gud. Vi ser fremdeles Guddommeliggørelse af dødeligt Sind i vore Dages voldsomme Nationalisme og de deraf opstaaede Lidenskaber: Begærlighed, Misundelse og Had, som forsøger paa at indvikle Nationerne i Krig. Fordærvet Vilje ophøjer Personlighed og forsøger paa at detronisere Kristus. Den Vildfarelse, som ikke tilskriver Sindet al Intelligens, Virken, Skønhed, Plan, Substans, Sundhed, Lov, Liv, Aarsag og Virkning, er Afgudsdyrkelse, fordi den ophøjer det materielle.

Menneskeheden vil kun opnaa Sundhed, Tryghed og Fred gennem Forstaaelse og Demonstration af den aandelige Sandhed om Guds Althed som aabenbaret i det Første Bud. Ved at finde Gud finder man ogsaa det aandelige Menneske—sit eget ægte Selv. Saaledes finder man Livet, der aldrig afbrydes eller lægges i Lænker. Kristus Jesus skænkede os den aandelige Helbredelses Evangelium, der aabenbarer Gud som Fader, som Sind, som Liv. Mrs. Eddys Opdagelse af Kristen Videnskab viser os Gud som Fader-Moder, som Kærlighed og Liv. Denne endelige Aabenbaring viser, at der i Virkeligheden ikke findes nogen materiel Skabelse og derfor intet ufuldkomment, ulydigt Menneske. Saaledes skænker Kristen Videnskab os Sandheden om Gud og aabenbarer Mennesket i Guds Lignelse.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1939

Tourist Trade In Bay State Is Holding Up

Commission reports the year 1938 showed business only slightly lower than record of 1937.

Completing its first full year of operation, the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission reported today that despite unfavorable weather conditions during much of the summer, the tourist business was only slightly below the record set in 1937 and the sales of taxable gasoline in August, 1938, actually exceeded those of any August in the past 10 years. Winter sports business showed an increase, also, in 1938.

While Maine appropriated $200,000, New Hampshire $70,000 and New Jersey $100,000 for development of the tourist trade, the report stated, the Massachusetts appropriation of $104,800 had to be divided between the three fields of recreation, industry and agriculture.

It was possible, however, to distribute 360,075 pieces of literature throughout the United States, and in Canada and Europe, and to answer 119,054 requests for information.

Two illustrated booklets and a map showing public picnic grounds, State parks and forests, were widely distributed. The first two were prepared by the Commission itself and the map by the State Planning Board. News releases, special stories and photographs were prepared for newspapers and magazines—mostly outside the State. Speakers were furnished and information centers and exhibits were established in various places.

A special campaign directed at 70,000 American history teachers resulted in the receipt of 1,974 return cards asking for further information. Fourteen large oil companies and chambers of commerce co-operated in distributing 128,175 windshield stickers and courtesy cards to tourists.

The commission is now actively engaged in planning to attract to Massachusetts as many New York World's Fair visitors as possible this year.

U. C. C. Payments $27,227,990 in '38

State unemployment compensation benefit payments to jobless men and women reached a total of $27,227,990 in 1938, the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission announced today. In the period from Jan. 30, when the first check was cashed, to Dec. 31, the Commission issued 2,563,871 checks.

In the 11-month period, the lowest sum was paid out last December, $1,786,842. August reached the high point in the payment of $3,672,806.

Worcester led the cities in which offices of the commission are located with payments of $2,115,904. Lawrence was second, $1,918,615, and Springfield third, $1,841,957. Boston's share is not tabulated as the city, according to the commission's summary, is divided into several districts.

Hearing Postponed On Casualty Company

Hearings on the petition of the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner asking for a permanent receivership for the Broad Street Mutual Casualty Company were continued for two weeks today by Judge Arthur W. Dolan of the Superior Court.

Attorney Bartholomew Buckley, counsel for the company, said that plans for reorganization were now being formulated. The case of the Canton Mutual Liability Insurance Company was taken under advisement when no one appeared for the company. Receiverships are not granted without a full hearing, the Judge declared.

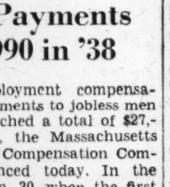
John Roosevelt Advanced

John Roosevelt, youngest son of the President, has been advanced from Filene's bargain basement to the fifth floor of the main store. Yesterday's transfer ends four months' training in store policies in the basement, following Mr. Roosevelt's employ by the store on Aug. 29 as a store clerk.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Rain this afternoon, probably followed by clearing by early evening; generally fair tonight and Saturday; slightly colder Saturday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's. Sunday cloudy, rain Sunday afternoon or night; moderate to fresh southeasterly winds, becoming west or northwest.



Maine: Cloudy with rain this afternoon and in east and north portion tonight; Saturday fair and slightly colder; Sunday increasing cloudiness, rain or snow Sunday night.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday, somewhat colder Saturday and in northwest portion tonight; Sunday cloudy, rain Sunday afternoon or night.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain this afternoon followed by fair tonight and Saturday; slightly colder Saturday; Sunday cloudy, rain Sunday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southeast winds this afternoon becoming west or northwest and diminishing tonight except moderate shifting winds becoming northwest this afternoon near Sandy Hook, overcast to broken clouds tonight with rain over extreme north portion, Saturday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	35	Minneapolis	22	20
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	48	46
Chicago	34	34	New York	52	44
Denver	26	26	Norfolk	58	58
Helena	22	18	Philadelphia	54	50
Kansas City	44	30	St. Louis	34	32
Los Angeles	68	48	San Francisco	68	48
Miami	86	62	Washington	48	48

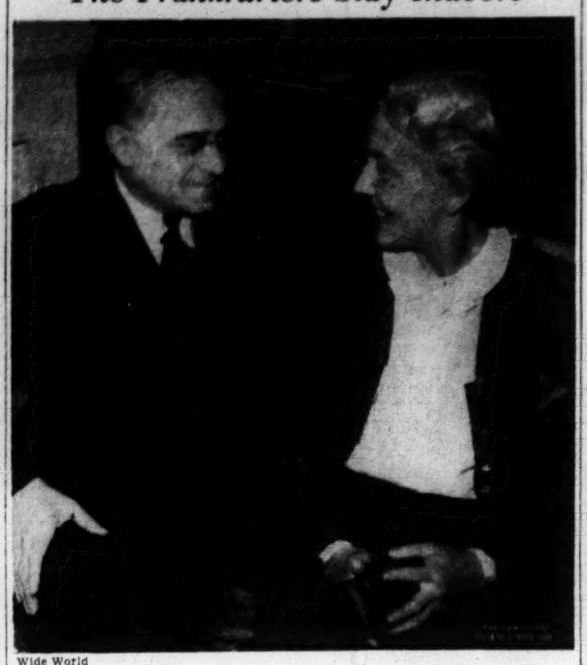
A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 6.
B-Minimum, Jan. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:43 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Saturday, 11:58 a. m.; height, 11.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:56 p. m.

The Frankfurters Stay Indoors



Wide World

New Supreme Court Justice and Wife

Prof. Felix Frankfurter and Mrs. Frankfurter after hearing of the Professor's appointment to the Supreme Court Bench.

Mrs. Frankfurter Insists Even A Justice Can Get Rained On

The only dissenting voice in a wholehearted burst of local acclamation for President Roosevelt's newly-appointed Justice to the United States Supreme Court came from none other than Mrs. Frankfurter today. She said a Justice of the Supreme Court should at least know enough to wear his rubbers and get under an umbrella on a day as rainy as this one.

Perhaps it was the first wave of exuberance over his appointment that caused Mr. Frankfurter to start out the front door of his home this morning minus umbrella, rubbers, or raincoat, although the skies were unloading buckets of water upon the streets outside. But Mrs. Frankfurter would not have it. After a series of entreaties that even a new Justice of the Supreme Court could not ignore, Mr. Frankfurter did put on his rubbers.

Mr. Frankfurter's decision to have nothing to do with "this rainy-day accoutrement" came after reading congratulatory messages on his appointment from city, state, and Governmental officials all over the United States. "A fine appointment," declared Massachusetts' new Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. "I believe Mr. Frankfurter to possess a high degree of those qualities that will make him an outstanding jurist," said Senator David I. Walsh. "A man of great ability and most liberal in his views," stated former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.

Similar flattering remarks came from Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Dean Melvin Johnson of Boston University Law School, former Gov. James M. Curley, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, former Gov. Channing Cox, and various other Massachusetts dignitaries representing an excellent cross-section of local opinion.

Only last week in a special issue of the combined Harvard and Columbia Law Reviews and the Yale Law Journal, Mr. Frankfurter had commented upon the high qualities of Justice Cardozo whom he succeeds in the Supreme Court.

Vanderbilt Asks Civil Service And Reorganized Government

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6—Rhode Island was launched this week on a broad program of reform as Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and Republican majorities in both House and Senate took over the reins of government.

The new Governor in his inaugural message listed the establishment of a State civil service system and reorganization of the Government as two of the most pressing reforms which require immediate attention.

Most of the other reforms urged by the Governor are measures that have been advocated many times in former Legislatures unsuccessfully.

* * *

Providence Reforms Urged

The city of Providence also was launched on a new program this week when Mayor John F. Collins, first Republican to hold that office in two decades, assumed office and called for sweeping changes in the structure of the City Government.

Mayor Collins proposed a referendum on City charter reform, urged that the Mayor be permitted to appoint all City officials without confirmation by the Council, suggested Councilmen and Aldermen be elected at large, instead of by wards, and recommended that the people have the right to decide at an early date whether or not to establish a system of proportional representation in Providence.

He attacked the existing Bureau of Police and Fire, the Board of Canvass and Registration and the Board of Contract and Supply and urged that more control over these commissions be left in the hands of the Mayor.

In effect, Mayor Collins asked for emergency dictatorial powers for himself to improve the City's financial standing and until such time as his proposed reforms can be brought about.

The Mayor's inaugural message came at a time when the Providence Journal was running a series of editorials calling for drastic retrenchment in the city finances. The editorials declared Providence had the second highest debt among cities of its size in the Nation.

Elsewhere in Rhode Island, the inaugural addresses of the various mayors stressed the need for economy and retrenchment. Mayor Ernest L. Sprague of Cranston called for an attack on the problem of relief in an effort to reduce the expense.

In Woonsocket, Mayor Felix A. Toupin said the City's greatest need was in finding new industries to provide employment. Mayor Toupin was elected on a Republican ticket. He formerly was Democratic Lieutenant Governor of the State.

* * *

Swanson's Move Surprises

Rhode Islanders were surprised this week when Claude Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, urged Congress to approve establishment of a huge naval air base at Quonset Point, on the west side of Narragansett Bay.

Congress was told that a special naval survey board had selected the Quonset Point site as the most strategic location for one of three naval air bases designed to protect the Atlantic Coast. Reports recently indicated the board had rejected the Rhode Island site in favor of one farther inland, possibly at Concord, N. H.

Senator Theodore Francis Green, at Washington, declared the proposed establishment would be larger than the naval station at Newport, R. I. It would provide docking facilities for naval aircraft carriers, requiring dredging a new channel, and would include facilities for repairing and reconstructing aircraft and aircraft motors. Several score naval planes would be based at the Rhode Island site permanently.

Motions to Dismiss Curley-Santosuosso Appeals Are Heard

The full bench of the State Supreme Court today heard and took under advisement motions to dismiss the appeals of former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso from the decision of the lower courts charging them with illegally taking $50,000 from the City of Boston in damage claims.

Attorney Edward F. McClennen, Counsel for the City of Boston, argued for dismissal of the appeal. The lower courts had ordered Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso to pay back the $50,000 to the city. The claims involved damage cases filed against the city by the General Equipments Corporation.

Busway Urged At Kenmore As Safety Project

Traffic tie-ups in square move Boston Chamber to offer plan for solution of the problem.

Erection of a "busway" in the center of Kenmore Square was proposed today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as a solution of dangerous traffic tie-ups caused by Boston Elevated buses intersecting both in-going and out-going traffic at that point.

The plan would set up an exclusive bus area, with a glass-walled shelter for passengers, in the center section of the Square which is now a small planted area that formerly was in the incline for subway cars before the present subway was extended. It would have stairs leading to and from Kenmore Station to the sidewalks.

Melville D. Liming, Executive Secretary of the Chamber, explained the need of the plan today with the statement that the "committee on traffic control of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has been studying traffic congestion caused by the intersection of motor traffic by Boston Elevated buses in Kenmore Square for several months."

"The heavy line of Boston Elevated bus traffic from the Chestnut Hill line and the Brookline Village area, after transferring passengers on the right hand side of Kenmore Square, must cut across all inbound travel on Commonwealth Avenue, and then across all outbound Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street travel to the sidewalk on Beacon Street to take on other passengers. These buses run at frequent intervals.

"After a thorough survey of the situation in which it had the assistance of engineers of the Boston Traffic Commission, our committee recommended the erection of a busway in the small planted area.

"Under such conditions, the buses could filter into this busway in the normal flow of traffic and the dangers resulting from this intersecting traffic would be eliminated. At the same time, the proposed shelter would provide added comfort to the thousands using this service who at present are forced to stand unprotected while waiting for a bus."

Brookline Selectmen favor the plan because of present delays that upset bus schedules when they get to Brookline. Approval is also voiced by engineers of the Boston Traffic Commission.

Choir to Sing Italian Gradual Found in Museum

Passing one day this week through the Gothic Gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Everett Titcomb, Director of the Choir of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, noticed an Italian gradual or missal among a case of 14th century illuminated manuscripts. It happened to be lying open at a page which recorded the very theme of the music in the first number of the program to be given by his choir next Sunday afternoon, in the Museum.

The medieval clef and four lines with characteristic notes are so employed that it is still possible for any one who reads ordinary music to follow the theme. This is first-hand evidence of the survival of traditional music in exact form in the churches of today.

The only departure in the Sunday afternoon rendering will be the use of the English translation instead of the original Latin.

This number, the Introit, from the Proper of the Mass for Christmas Day, opens the program of Gregorian and polyphonic music, in the series of concerts featuring old music and old instruments, which will continue to be given in the Museum until May.

Wendell Scholarship Won By New Yorker at Harvard

Robert M. Boyd of New York City, a member of the sophomore class in Harvard College, has been awarded the Jacob Wendell scholarship of $500, given annually to an outstanding scholar in the second-year class.

The award is unique in that it includes membership in a society of all former recipients of the scholarship. This group dines annually in Boston with the members of the Wendell family and the President of Harvard.

Where Traffic Congestion Relief Is Sought

Kenmore Square as It Would Look With Proposed Busway

The small grass plot that once was the incline for subway cars, before the present Boylston Street Subway was extended, would be made into a sheltered bus "depot" by plan proposed by Boston Chamber of Commerce. White lines show proposed glass-walled shelter and concrete "platforms" for passengers.

Heel of Plastic Expected to Alter Women's Shoes

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—What they regard as an important development in industry—a plastic heel for women's shoes—is announced by the General Electric Company.

The result of experiments conducted for more than a year at the plant, the new product, according to company expectations, will have a marked influence on women's shoe fashions. A honeycomb construction in the upper part of the heel permits the heel to be affixed to the shoe in the ordinary manner of nailing without additional machinery or special tools. If a nail should strike one of the cross sections, the material is sufficiently flexible to direct the nail into one of the holes.

The heel is designed to provide light weight, comparable to a wooden heel, but with a greater degree of strength and durability. Because the molded heel has no grain, cracking and splitting are eliminated, the announcement says. The heels can be produced in color.

Ski Slopes Invite In New Hampshire

Not very bright prospects were held out by the Weather Bureau for the weekend. Sunday would probably bring rain. The entire forecast was as follows:

Rain this afternoon, probably followed by clearing early this evening; generally fair tonight and Saturday; lowest temperatures tonight probably in the middle 30's; Sunday, cloudy, with rain Sunday afternoon or night.

Week-end skiers will probably have to journey well into New Hampshire for good conditions, the Weather Bureau said. Rain, which had started early today was turning to snow with the expectation of about four inches of powder over 24 inches now on the ground, making excellent skiing available at Pinkham Notch and Tuckerman's Ravine. The Cannon Mountain tramway and trails were closed, on account of icing conditions. In southern New Hampshire, good skiing and skating were reported at Monadnock.

Small craft warning were issued today from Block Island, R. I., to Eastport, Maine. Fresh to strong southeast winds were forecast for this area.

Food Prices Hold About Same As They Were at Last Week End

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Food prices in general remain much the same as a week ago despite the strike of truck drivers in Boston which left scores of carloads of fruits and vegetables from the South and West at the receiving terminals unhandled.

Many of the trucking companies that have signed up with the Union, are operating today and retailers as well as wholesalers—while disturbed at the seriousness of the possibilities—feel that prices will not advance to any extent nor will any serious food shortage develop, unless the strike is prolonged.

Retailers found consumer demand heavier than usual as many housewives anticipated delivery difficulties and stocked up their larders while prices held "normal" and supplies remained ample. Meantime shoppers were able to cross streets in the market district today without difficulty, the absence of hundreds of trucks giving a holiday calm to the area.

Egg Prices Drop

Perhaps the most noteworthy change in price this week is in eggs. The easier trend of the past few weeks was climaxed this week with declines ranging as high as six cents a dozen. Strictly fresh, large size, near-by eggs are offered from 37 to 45 cents a dozen, against quotations as high as 55 cents not so long ago.

In meats, little change is noted for such items as pork, lamb and veal. Beef, on the other hand, shows indications of increasing in price, after weeks of unchanged quotations. Some of the cuts are higher this week such as top of the round steak. Chuck roast is offered at Faneuil Hall stalls at 29 to 33 cents; top of the round roasts up to 55 cents; sirloin boneless rolls as high as 70 cents. Rib roast ranges from 29 to 50 cents.

Legs of lamb are offered from 24 to 28 cents and pork loins for roasting range up to 25 cents for the choicest New England dressed. Chain store prices are as low as 18 cents for pork loins.

Seafood supplies are difficult to obtain because of the strike, but retailers with their own trucks have been able to secure stocks at the Fish Pier, and the rail terminals, where fish is brought from other ports.

Price of Fish

Swordfish, western salmon, and halibut, all from cold storage, are offered today around 35 cents in Faneuil Hall district, while fresh eastern halibut ranges as high as 65 cents. Chain stores are offering chilled swordfish at 23 cents and halibut at 21 cents. Chilled mackerel are 15 cents a pound in the down town area. Fresh haddock is as high as 15 cents and haddock fillets up to 30 cents. Fresh smelts range from 30 to 50 cents a pound, sea scallops 30 to 35 cents and Cape scallops up to 75 cents.

Vegetables are offered today in the Faneuil Hall area around the following prices: Maine potatoes 40 cents a peck; new Florida potatoes 10 cents a pound; green beans 15 cents a pound; wax beans 18 cents; green peas 30 cents; Brussel sprouts 20 cents a basket, and tomatoes from 20 to 40 cents a pound, the higher price for the hothouse variety. Chain stores offer many of these items at somewhat lower prices.

Strawberries feature the fruit lines, around 25 cents a pint. All the way from Argentina came plums and apricots, selling at 35 cents a dozen at Faneuil Hall stalls. Hothouse rhubarb from Michigan is offered, too, and the price ranges up to 28 cents a pound. Florida oranges range up to 60 cents a dozen and California oranges up to 75 cents.

Harvard Herbarium Crowded As New Specimens Are Added

The addition of 48,000 sheets of mounted plant specimens during the past year is now so taxing Harvard's Gray Herbanium, located in the Botanic Garden in Cambridge, that the building is overcrowded and must soon be enlarged, according to the annual report of Prof. Merritt L. Fernald, director of the herbarium.

A total collection of 994,704 specimens, gathered from all parts of the world, now makes this collection the greatest in America and, as far as North and South American flora are concerned, what is said to be the finest in the world. Plant exchanges were made during the year with more than 50 institutions in the United States and with similar herbariums in 23 foreign countries, while some 30 investigators from Europe and America came to the herbarium to study.

When built in 1915, the building which houses the collection was thought to be ample for the existing specimens, but gifts of rare plants from tropical Africa, China, Alaska, Cuba, Italy, the Philippine Islands, Crete, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Canada now take up all available space. The most extensive gift was a collection of thousands of sheets of plant specimens gathered during many years by Prof. J. Franklin Collins, of Brown University.

Weekly Postal Pay Bill Introduced by Flaherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Boston postal employees would feel secure in planning their budgets on a basis of weekly pay if a bill introduced yesterday in the House by Representative Thomas A. Flaherty of Boston is enacted. The Flaherty measure would make national the weekly pay plan for postal employees.

"Boston postal employees are now paid each week instead of semi-monthly, as is the payment basis in the rest of the nation, but there is no assurance the Boston workers will be allowed to continue on the weekly basis," said Mr. Flaherty today. "My bill would remove this uncertainty. I feel that continuance of weekly pay checks is important to the Boston employees who have geared their buying and way of life to it. A change would work hardship on them," he stated.

Truck Strike Entering Stage Of Conciliation

Drivers and owners called to State House in an attempt to settle rift over wages and hours.

An attempt to settle the two-day-old truck strike, which has tied up deliveries of many commodities in Boston and vicinity, was made today by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Board summoned representatives of the union, Local 24, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and of the truck owners to the State House.

At 1:30 p. m., after conferring all morning, the negotiators recessed for luncheon. The State Board officials then called upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and reported that they had made "progress." They could not predict how long the strike would last, however.

The Governor urged them to effect as speedy a settlement as possible.

Asked earlier by reporters if the National Guard would be called out in connection with the strike, Governor Saltonstall said: "I would go slow in calling out the National Guard. On the other hand, I will have no violence."

At noon, there was no indication of an early settlement. Roving motorcars, filled with strike pickets, were holding up such trucks as ventured on the highways and urging their drivers to turn back and abandon their vehicles. Police cars also were active, preventing violence.

Coal and Oil Handled

The streets around market centers and railroad and ship terminals, which ordinarily are clogged with burden vehicles, were virtually deserted, except for a few pickets and policemen. Coal and oil trucks proceeded, as usual, however, since their drivers are affiliated with another union, which is not supporting the strike.

Officials of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange expressed optimism that the food supply on hand Wednesday before the strike will be ample to last for several days.

Bread and milk trucks were allowed to operate by the union, on the ground that these are perishable foods, but one official hinted today that if the controversy continues much longer, this permission may be rescinded and drivers of these trucks who belong to Local 25 may be ordered to cease work.

Union officers said that several other trucking firms had signed agreements on the union's terms, but many drivers were skeptical of such tactics. They said that previous experience has shown them that small owners always sign at the outbreak of a strike, in order to keep their vehicles operating, believing that the resistance of the big owners will soon break the strike and make it unnecessary for them to pay the higher wages.

Warehouses Overflowing

An ironic aspect of the food situation is that, while wharves and warehouses are overflowing with meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, deliveries are impossible, except for a few small dealers who operate their own trucks and have been able to run the strike picket lines successfully.

Already, some of the foodstuffs arriving here are being taken away again to other cities because of delivery conditions. Several of the 143 refrigerator cars of fruits and vegetables, which arrived at the Boston & Albany yards in Charlestown today from the South and West, were re-consigned to Worcester, Springfield, and New York. None of the 143 cars was sold.

Jobbers who ordered the carloads were unable to dispose of any of them, and the daily auction held at the freighthouse was omitted for the second successive day. The Fruit and Produce Exchange also was compelled to omit its daily wholesale price list.

Heavy Cargoes of Fish

One steamer, two schooners and 10 small boats arrived at Boston Fish Pier today with an aggregate of 250,000 pounds of fish, making a total of close to 1,000,000 pounds brought in since the truckmen's strike began yesterday morning.

The trawlers that arrived yesterday and remained at the pier with fish holds unopened, sold their fares today, along with the arrivals today, and the fish is being filleted and frozen at the pier today.

Saltonstall Asks Civil Service Data

Possibility that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall would move to eliminate from State service all political followers of Charles F. Hurley, his predecessor, who received civil service appointments through non-competitive examinations in the last six months loomed today as the Governor called for a complete list of such cases.

The request was made to James E. O'Neil, chief examiner in the State Department of Civil Service. During the last six months of the Hurley Administration several score of non-competitive examinations were given to Hurley followers.

Under the Civil Service Law, recipients of such appointments must serve a six-month probationary period. During that time they are subject to possible removal.

At the same time Governor Saltonstall announced that he had ordered Mr. O'Neil "to give no more non-competitive examinations of any character."

The new Governor was asked by reporters whether he would permit any non-competitive examinations during his Administration. He answered that he had "arrived at no decision on that yet."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"A Moral Entertainment," by Richard Maibaum, presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30. Last week.

Plymouth—
"Dear Octopus," comedy by Dodie Smith. Featuring Lucile Watson, Lillian Gish, Rose Hobart, and Jack Hawkins. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"Set to Music," starring Beatrice Lillie. A new revue by Noel Coward. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Mr. Wong, Detective," featuring Boris Karloff. 4:20, 7:50. Also "You Can't Take It With You," starring Lionel Barrymore and Jean Arthur. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Storm," with Charles Bickford, Barton MacLane and Preston Foster. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple and Bill Robinson. 3:50, 6:55, 10:05.

Exeter—
"I Stand Accused," with Robert Cummings and Helen Mack. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "Stablemates," featuring Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney. 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Story of a Cheat." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
"Kentucky," in technicolor. Featuring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster, Tony Martin and Phyllis Brooks. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Going Places," featuring Dick Powell and Anita Louise. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Comet Over Broadway," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou, Tony Martin, Jack Haley, Jack Oakie, Binne Barnes and Arleen Whelan. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45. Also "Last Warning," with Preston Foster. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35. Previews tonight of "There's That Woman Again," 7 and 10. Also "Newsboys' Home," with Jackie Cooper and Edmund Lowe. 5:45 and 8:45.

Normandie—
"Port of Seven Seas," with Wallace Beery. Also "Navy Blue and Gold," with Lionel Barrymore and Roland Young.

Repertory—
"Lone Wolf in Paris," with Francis Lederer. Also "Wide Open Faces," featuring Joe E. Brown and Jane Wyman. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Strand—
Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Carefree." Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart.

State and Orpheum—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. State: 12:05, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter. Orpheum: 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40. State: 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Artists and Models Abroad," featuring Jack Benny and Mary Boland. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff, Leif Erikson and Frances Farmer. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:20. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

B. K. O. Boston—
"Adventure in Sahrar," with Paul Kelly. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:05, 10:15. Also "The Law West of Tombstone," with Harry Carey. 11:55 a. m., 3:40, 7:30. Stage: 1:15, 5:05, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Fitzpatrick Color-Tour to Madeira." "Exposing the Fire Insurance Racket." "Fisherman's Paradise." "Paula Stone Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Travel Through Yellowstone Park." "Lady Life Guards." "Merry Melody Color Cartoon." "Mice Will Play," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Conquest." Also "Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Bros. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Angels With Dirty Faces." 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. Also "Hard to Get," with Dick Powell and Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Children's Movie at 10 a. m. "Scouts to the Rescue." Also Joe Penner in "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off."

Uptown—
"Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Angels With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and the "Dead End" kids. 2:50, 6:20, 9:55.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Moonlight Sonata," starring Ignace Jan Paderewski. Also "The Ski Chase." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Other Events

Jordan Hall—
Program by Argentinita and her Spanish dancers. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Museum Treasures by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Jordan Hall—
Program by Argentinita and her Spanish dancers. 2:30.

Marblehead Spending Winter Turning Out Summer 'Color'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Jan. 6—Cold spray dashes against the headlands at Marblehead Neck, painting, with icy brush, drab rocks a Chinese white. In the harbor where, in summer, a numerous fleet of pleasure craft finds snug berth, a few disconsolate sea gulls mew plaintively over the vacant waters. In the town of Marblehead itself the damp cold of a New England winter clamps shut what, during the tourist season, are ordinarily hospitable doors. Restaurants noted the length of the land and the breadth of the waistcoat, show shuttered windows, against which miniature snowdrifts cling.

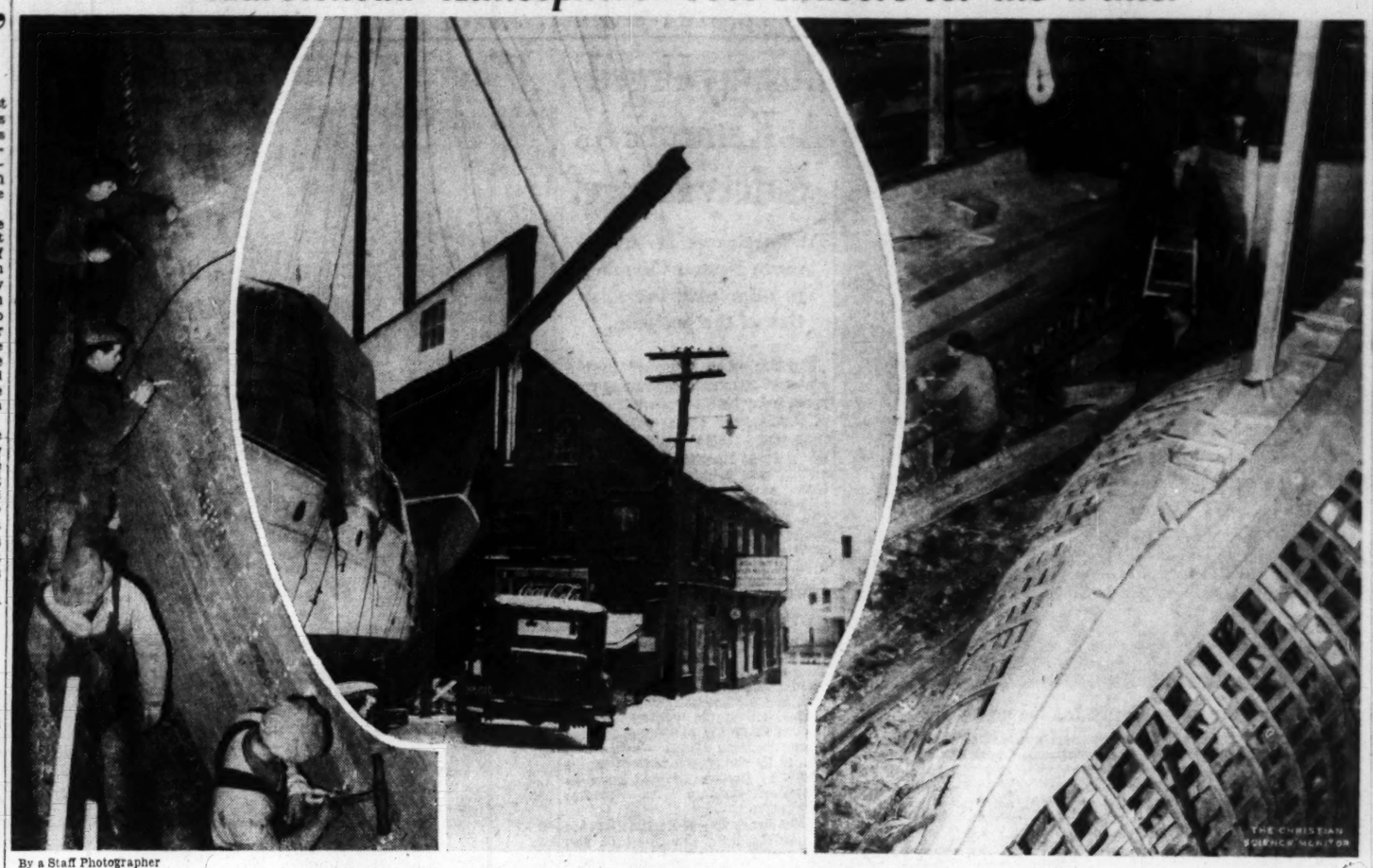
The narrow winding streets, so gay with color and activity when the "season" is at its height, now reveal but an occasional pedestrian, a few parked cars. But despite these outward evidences of partial hibernation Marblehead is neither asleep nor sluggish. In many a loft, shed, small plant and industrious home the proverbial activities of a New England fishing village goes on apace.

Nets are being woven, repaired, knotted; divers painting jobs are going forward; the old home crafts are flourishing. Probably the most typical industry which winter finds thriving in Marblehead, however, is boat-building. That sturdy craftsmanship which has long distinguished the North Shore boat is in great demand, both for pleasure craft and business.

The sort of sailing vessel that one sees bulging out over Front Street and identifies as the "Mistrel" of Portland, is still being produced in North Shore plants. Of those sturdy Coast Guard station boats which buffet the North Atlantic waves so successfully—there are at least four of them under construction in the Graves Boat Yard over under the ledge in the Barnegat section, and eight coastwise cruisers are likewise being fashioned there for the John Alden firm of Boston.

One would never guess from the external scene, how much activity is displayed within by that one force of 70 in that one plant alone. But it won't show until summer when new paint on new boats adds color to Marblehead. That's where a lot of that Marblehead "color" comes from that artists are so keen about—it's manufactured quietly indoors when Jack Frost growls without.

Marblehead 'Atmosphere' Goes Indoors for the Winter



By a Staff Photographer

Hibernating Is Order of Things Right Now at Quaint Seaside Fishing Village

During the cold winter months the streets of Marblehead, colorful resort village, may seem deserted, but withindoors skilled craftsmanship thrives. Right and left panels show the "upside-down" method of boat-building as practiced in the Graves Boat Yard. Center shows a pleasure craft pulled up for the winter along Marblehead's famous Front Street.

Reardon Contracts Enjoined

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Varney, and directed the latter that Mr. Graham was solely responsible for repairing hurricane damage.

Misrepresented

7. "That Commissioner Reardon wilfully misrepresented to the Joint Legislative Committee on Ways and Means . . . that all of the work . . . was made necessary by the hurricane and flood."

8. "That a conscientious reading of the specifications in the several contracts by Commissioner Reardon would have disclosed to him the fact that the greater portion of the work called for thereunder was not directly, indirectly or incidentally made necessary by the hurricane."

9. "That a conscientious investigation by Commissioner Reardon . . . would have disclosed the fact or would have necessarily aroused the suspicion that the bidding was collusive."

10. "That a conscientious reading of the specifications . . . would have disclosed the fact that no person or concern not acting in collusion with the architect could have submitted a bid with respect to such specifications."

11 to 15. That Commissioner Reardon "connived with Mr. Graham for the purpose of causing improvement to be made to the buildings and grounds at the several State institutions in his charge under the guise of repair of hurricane damage . . . to commit the Commonwealth to the payment of large sums to the profit of one or more favored contractors . . . and he (the Commissioner) did so wilfully, deceitfully and recklessly and without legal authorization or supporting appropriation."

Injunction Action

In the injunctions granted by Judge Pinanski, the suits charge hurricane damage repair was on damage not done by the hurricane and that Commissioner Reardon and Mr. Graham entered into a scheme to defraud the State and make possible the payment of large commissions to Mr. Graham and large profits to certain selected contractors through collusive bidding.

A hearing will be held next Thursday on Federation counsel's plea that the injunctions be made permanent.

Commissioner Reardon's statement was as follows:

"I had no control over Attorney General Dever's investigation of the contracts for hurricane, flood and storm repair. I was simply a witness with no power to introduce evidence or control the investigation in any manner. If any charges are made against me in regard to the conduct of my office as Commissioner of Education, I stand ready to meet them, whatever they are. I have no fear of the outcome. In the meantime I ask the public to suspend judgment."

Governor Saltonstall's demand for Mr. Reardon's resignation came after perusing the report of the State Attorney General, invalidating hurricane and flood contracts in the Department of Education totaling $360,000. Only $60,000 out of the $420,000 spent on alleged hurricane and flood projects were approved by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Dever, charging that state funds were "recklessly and extravagantly spent on utterly useless construction," stated that he was ready to prosecute any taxpayers' suits brought in connection with the contracts rather than defend the contracts, as is usually the Attorney General's duty in connection with state contracts. Furthermore, Mr. Dever will defend the State against suits brought in the courts by the contractors for payment.

The Dever ruling was the result of a lengthy investigation of the 11 contracts awarded to repair alleged hurricane and flood damage suffered at the State Teachers Colleges in the Sept. 21 hurricane. Nine were invalidated. They are part of the $19,500,000 appropriated by the special session of the Legislature late in October. Other contracts are now under investigation.

Mr. Dever charged that Mr. Reardon "virtually abdicated" in turning over to Mr. Graham all control of the hurricane and flood work and pointed out that "Commissioner Reardon, the responsible department head, admits that he exercised no judgment of his own in the matter at all and that he directed the department's business agent to have nothing to do with the matter. The decisions (regarding whether work was necessitated by the storm as stipulated in the appropriation bill) —were solely and entirely those of the architect Graham."

Failure Charged

Of Mr. Graham, Mr. Dever said, "I am of the opinion that Architect Graham failed to exercise, in behalf of the Commonwealth, the professional skill, care and judgment commensurate with the requirements of his profession, which was due the Commonwealth as an implied term of its contract.

"I find, therefore, that he has breached his contract and is not entitled to be paid for service performed thereunder."

Mr. Graham's contract called for a 6 per cent commission on all work performed.

The Attorney-General concluded that Mr. Graham "acted arbitrarily, that he deliberately and knowingly attributed conditions to the hurricane and flood which had long existed, and contracted for improvements which, however, desirable from the point of view of the department and the school authorities, nevertheless bore no conceivable relation to hurricane losses. . . . The conclusion is unavoidable that the contract provisions were actuated primarily by a desire to spend money for the profit of the contractors."

Hitting Mr. Reardon for failing to supervise carefully the work, Mr. Dever stated:

"Investigation by any conscientious, candid individual of average intelligence, whether a specialist or not, would have disclosed that much of the work authorized by Graham bore no relation whatever to the hurricane or floods and that much of that which did was recklessly and extravagantly spent on utterly useless construction."

Regarding the individual contracts Mr. Dever's most critical fire was directed toward the work done at the old Worcester Normal School, abandoned years ago and located three miles distant from the present school.

"The peak of scandalous and improvident expenditure disclosed by my investigation," the Attorney General reported, "was revealed in the Worcester contracts. Of the building repair contract over $46,000 is applicable to the repair of the old school plant, and half of this amount went for roofing the abandoned school building. Architect Graham's assistant, Gillis, justified this repair by stating that the walls of the building were as strong as a fortress. For this 'inland fortress,' whose darkened corridors are inhabited only by rodents, the taxpayers of Massachusetts were committed to pay the greater part of $46,000."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 7

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
11:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Aid Society Denies Charge

That the German Aid Society of Boston, 91-year-old charitable organization, has been sending its funds to Germany was emphatically denied this morning before Banking Commissioner William P. Husband, Jr., by the Society's counsel, Adolph A. Beiwend. The Commissioner's agents were given free access to all books and records of the Society, and a report from them is expected late today.

Investigation of the organization's financial operation's was undertaken after its certificate to do business in New York State had been revoked by Attorney General John J. Bennett there, when it was found that the Amerop Travel Service of New York had been transmitting more than $1,000,000 a year to Germany, using the name of the Boston society.

This use of the name was explained yesterday by George C. Fisher, agent of the Society in Roxbury, as having been authorized in return for payments of from $500 to $1,000 a year toward the support of the group's charitable work in Boston. He had been informed, he said, that by acting as the agent of some charitable agency incorporated before 1850, the Amerop concern could save the posting of bonds, or the payment of certain license fees for its 20 branches in New York, and thus could afford to contribute liberally to the work of the Society.

Mr. Fisher asserted that the Society is engaged in nothing but charitable work for German people in the United States.

In addition to the investigation being conducted by the Massachusetts Department of Banking, representatives of Walter V. McCarthy, Commissioner of Public Welfare, were also studying the affairs of the German Aid Society today.

Massachusetts Farm Head Honored With State Medal

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—Charlie B. Jordan of Holden, President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, was awarded a gold medal by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture for "untiring, conscientious work furthering the interests of farmers" as the second day of the annual union agricultural meetings saw an attendance of five thousand.

Awards of silver medals went to Charles A. Mahoney of Lawrence, vocational public speaking champion; Robert Bean of Florence, for poultry raising; and Miss June Loveland of Greenfield, for leadership in 4-H work.

Witness Testifies To Hint of Bribe At New Bedford

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—District Attorney William C. Crowley today called Capt. Llewellyn Roberts, master mariner and stevedore company head, the first of five chief witnesses to testify in the trial of Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford, charged with soliciting a bribe.

Captain Roberts said he went to Mayor Carney's office April 14, 1938, and talked with the Mayor alone.

"When I walked in," Captain Roberts testified, "the Mayor said: 'I understand you are interested in bidding on the garbage collection contract.' I told him I was.

"'What is there in it for me?' Carney asked me," Captain Roberts said. "I told him I figured on $100 a week for him. Carney then asked me: 'Is that on a two-year basis?' I said it was.

"Then Carney asked me what I could do on a five-year basis. I told him I supposed I could take care of him with the same amount.

"Then he said to me: 'We don't do business that way.' I asked him what he meant. He told me: 'We've got to have $25,000 laid on the line, if you want to get that contract. If you can raise the $25,000, the contract is yours.'"

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 322 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new station and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1130kc.

Maine

Bangor—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1290kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 1, 6, and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc) 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3 p. m. (15.25mc) 19.6m WIXAL.
Boston—Week days, 1 and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WLNH, 1210kc.
Manchester—No regular times assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc) 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 3 p. m. (15.25mc) 19.6m, W1XAL.

Missouri

Kansas City—Daily, no regular time assigned, W9XA, 26.45mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Mondays to Fridays, 4:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

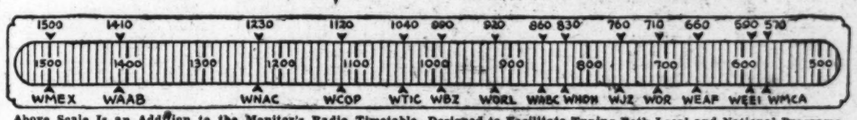
Republic of Panama

Colon—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Keene to Fire Yule Trees

KEENE, N. H., Jan. 6 (AP)—This city has a plan to solve the problem of Christmas tree disposal. HI-Y Club members will collect them Saturday and burn them in a night bonfire at Keene airport.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Chuck Shanks' Orch...	"Your Family": sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner" ...	Children's program ...
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music..	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" ...	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous" .	"The Johnson Family".	"Silver Minstrels" ...
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner concert .....
7:15 "Lum and Abner" ..	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel" .....
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or..	"Vocal Varieties"	Rep. Hamilton Fish	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel" .....
8:00 "First Nighter":	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	Lucille Manners, so-	"People's Quiz Club":	Pete Herman's Orch....
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"..	prano; Ross Graham,	Wellesley vs. B. U....	Network speaker .....
8:30 Burns and Allen:	NBC Jamboree: variety.	tenor; Frank Black's	Eddy Duchin's Orch....	Lee Grant's Orchestra.
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	NBC Jamboree: variety.	Orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orch....	Johannes Steel .....
9:00 Aline MacMahon,	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time": Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories .....
9:15 Gertrude Berg; Or-	variety	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories .....
9:30 son Welles; 'Coun-	"Horse & Buggy Days":	"Death Valley Days":	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Network sports .....
9:45 sellor at Law"...	variety program	dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Network sports .....
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	"Curtain Time": dram-	Network sports .....
10:15 Station": drama .	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	atization	Network sports .....
10:30 Barry Wood, songs	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Network sports .....
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Network sports .....
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; weather; music..	News Service	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch....
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch. ...	Pete Herman's Orch....
11:30 Tommy Dorsey's	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse":	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	dramatization	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Russian Christmas	"Music Internationale".	"Interior Decoration" ..	Oberlin College String	Al Rawley's Music....
11:15 program	"Music Internationale".	Children's Safety Show	and Flute Ensemble...	Al Rawey's Music ....
11:30 Russian Christmas	Weather; music; talk..	Mass. State Federation	U. S. Army Band.....	"Rubins' Discoveries"
11:45 program	Rakov's Orchestra	of Women's Clubs.....	U. S. Army Band.....	"Rubins' Discoveries"
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; music; "Checker-	'Leaders in Dance Time'	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 News Service	board Time"; stocks...	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Agriculture talk	Italian program .....
12:30 Network program .	American Educational	"Musical Roundup" ...	Italian music program .	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
12:45 Network program .	Forum: "Education and	"Musical Roundup" ...	Italian music program .	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
1:00 "The Goofs"	Distribution of Goods	News Service	"University Life": Dr.	"The Monitor News" ..
1:15 "The Goofs"	and Services"	Marimba Melodies	Nicholas M. Butler ..	"Campus Varieties" ..
1:30 'Moods for Moderns'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, baritone;	Shirley Howard, songs	"Campus Varieties" ..
1:45 'Moods for Moderns'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	organ; violin; Opera..	"The Hitmakers"	Short Story Editor ...
2:00 Network sketch ..	Joe Reichman's Orch...	Metropolitan Opera:	Univ. of Pennsylvania-	"Classical Album" ....
2:15 Network sketch ..	Joe Reichman's Orch...	Lotte Lehmann; E.	Ursinus College debate.	"Classical Album" ....
2:30 Buffalo Presents .	Bill Krenz's Orchestra.	List; R. Stevens in	Network program	Variety program .....
2:45 Fran Hines, tenor .	Bill Krenz's Orchestra.	"Der Rosenkavalier" ..	Network program	Variety program .....
3:00 The Merrymakers:	"Rhythm School"	Metropolitan Opera:	"Music Hall" from Lon-	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:15 orchestra	"Rhythm School"	Lotte Lehmann; E.	don: BBC Variety Or-	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:30 "Poetic Strings" ..	Al Roth's Orchestra....	List; R. Stevens in	chestra, Charles Shad-	Sport reports .....
3:45 "Poetic Strings" ..	Weather; news	"Der Rosenkavalier"	well, conductor	Sport reports .....
4:00 Opening of Los	Club Matinee; variety..	Metropolitan Opera:	"Gloomchasers": Elinor	Sport reports .....
4:15 Angeles aqueduct	Club Matinee; variety..	Lotte Lehmann; E.	Sherry; Jimmy Shields,	Sport reports .....
4:30 The Dancepators .	Library of Congress	List; R. Stevens in	tenor; Emile Renan,	Sport reports .....
4:45 The Dancepators .	Chamber Music Concert	"Der Rosenkavalier"	baritone; orchestra	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour.	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt....	Metropolitan Opera	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour.	Network program	Stamp program	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interviews	Eddie Rogers' Orchestra	"Swingology": variety	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Eddie Rogers' Orchestra	show; vocalists; orch..	"Book Theater"	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music..	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News" ..
6:15 L. Noble's Orch....	Music; sports; news....	Sports Roundup	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review ..
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous" .	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" ...	ed": dramatization	Dramatization	"Johnson Family"	Dinner Concert .....
7:00 Neal O'Hara	"Message of Israel"....	Variety Show: Neighbor	News Service	Dinner Concert .....
7:15 'Swing Club"	"Message of Israel"....	Boys; chorus; orch...	Markdown Parade	Myles O'Malley's Orch..
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"..	"Lives of Great Men"..	Mitchell Ayres' Orch....	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"..	Whispering Voice Choir	"20th Century Music"..	Gypsy Orchestra .....
8:00 'Johnny Presents':	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Jazz Nocturne": vo-	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	calists; orchestra	Dance music .....
8:30 "Professor Quiz":	Dramatization	Fred Waring and His	Symphonic Strings with	Boston Olympics - La-
8:45 questions; answers	Dramatization	Pennsylvanians	Alfred Wallenstein	chine hockey game ..
9:00 "Saturday Night	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	"Hawaii Calls": native	Boston Olympics - La-
9:15 Serenade"	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth ..	Hawaiian music	chine hockey game ..
9:30 Jackson Dinner:	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Jackson Day Dinner:	Jackson Day Dinner:	Boston Olympics - La-
9:45 Pres. Roosevelt	Hot Shots"	President Roosevelt ..	President Roosevelt ..	chine hockey game ..
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Archie Bleyer's Orch....	Boston Jackson Day	Boston Olympics - La-
10:15 vocalist; quartet;	chestra: Arturo Tosca-	Archie Bleyer's Orch....	dinner: Sen. David I.	chine hockey game ..
10:30 guests	nini, conductor	Reggie Childs' Orch. ...	Walsh; James Roose-	Boston Olympics - La-
10:45 Barry Wood, songs	NBC Symphony Or-	Reggie Childs' Orch. ...	velt; Mayor Tobin	chine hockey game ..
11:00 Weather; news	chestra: Arturo Tosca-	News Service	Bruins-Toronto hockey.	"The Monitor News" ..
11:15 Sports; music	nini, conductor	Weather Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	"Front Page Drama" ..
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music..	Horace Heidt's Orch. ...	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra.	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Dick Jurgen's Orch....	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

. . . and to Kansas

Central West's

Business Newspaper Goes DAILY

Providing comprehensive news of grain, markets on live stock, along with its complete business, industrial and financial news, Chicago Journal of Commerce gives business men in Kansas a complete daily picture of business activity.

"Your publication is the only one of its kind that I regularly read," says the President of a Wichita company manufacturing machinery. And, further: *"I have found you are interested in the business man's problems, and accurately furnish news at a time when it is of real value. I would like also to say that your editorials are good, and they must be helping business men understand the problems of the day."*

If you have been reading Chicago Journal of Commerce advertisements, perhaps you, too, have become impressed with the importance active business men attach to *daily news of business.* It's *profitable* to be informed in time to make intelligent decisions.

What better background can there be for advertising designed to interest business than the daily news that helps prospects operate at a profit?

Chicago Journal of Commerce

"The Central West's daily business newspaper"

WHAT'S HAPPENING!
LISTEN 6:30 TONIGHT IN MASSACHUSETTS
WTAG WNAC WMAS
WNBH WBRK
WLLH Drama & News Yankee Network

Coombs & McBeath INC.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealers Offer
'37 Packard Sedan $660
'37 Buick Sedan 670
'37 Ford Fordor, Tk., Radio and Heater .. 460
'36 Ford Fordor, Tk. 340
Many others to choose from
KENMORE SQUARE, BOSTON
KEN 8500 Opening Evenings

PICK ME UP—*call the laundry—and ask about the bargain wash service that saves so much and costs so little.*
14 lbs. $1
Everything Washed Flatwork Ironed
Ask Mr. Allen—Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain.
Allen Laundry
62 LINDEN PARK ST. ROXBURY
HIGHLANDS 5200

FRANK FERDINAND Incorporated
Furniture for the Home
—at moderate prices

Furniture, Rugs, Radios, Lamps, Draperies, Floor Coverings, etc. Fine assortment of Children's Furniture, Baby Carriages, Strollers, Cribs and Play Pens.
Use Our Convenient Payment Plan
THE BLUE STORE
Dudley Street Terminal, Boston, Mass

Cape Cod Cot Has Cosy Spot In N. E. Heart

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Built in 1666 with the quaint charm of mellowed New England preserved in a manner that cannot be duplicated by modern architects" . . . that is the picture of an early Cape Cod home drawn in a recent advertisement of a home in Bingham.

Competing side by side with latest designs in the home building field, these stanch Cape Cod style houses with their fat, center-roof chimneys, white picket fences and small-paned windows strike as popular an appeal with many 1939 home buyers as they did when first pieced together by practically-minded families of 200 to 200 years ago.

Rustic charm, a mellowed atmosphere, ancient timbers, spacious fireplaces, brick ovens and swinging cranes—mean more to some New Englanders than air-conditioning, steel window sashes, recreation rooms in basements and built-in bookcases. While the families who buy these relics of Revolutionary Days can add most of the equipment of modern housing, they usually prefer to maintain the mellowed atmosphere with iron candlesticks, hourglasses, looms and brass warming pans.

To Particular Class

Hence, it is to a particular class of New Englander that the original Cape Cod home appeals. To another class there is an attraction for reproductions of the Cape Cod dwelling with certain minor changes to meet the requirements of modern living. And still others want the fundamental design of the Cape Codder but find so many changes to make that it becomes difficult to trace the original lines.

Making up these three classifications of home buyers is a sufficiently large cross section of New England sentiment to maintain growing activity in the Cape Cod home building and home selling field. In fact the sentiment for Cape Codders is so strong that far-away California has experienced the urge to incorporate this type of structure in the International Exposition on the Pacific Coast this year.

Royal Barry Wills, nationally famous for his small home plans, designed the Cape Cod home to be entered in the Exposition. It has a typically plump chimney, picket fence and breezeway connecting the house with the garage. This type of home now dots New England as the architects' answer to the inherent local demand for colonial architecture.

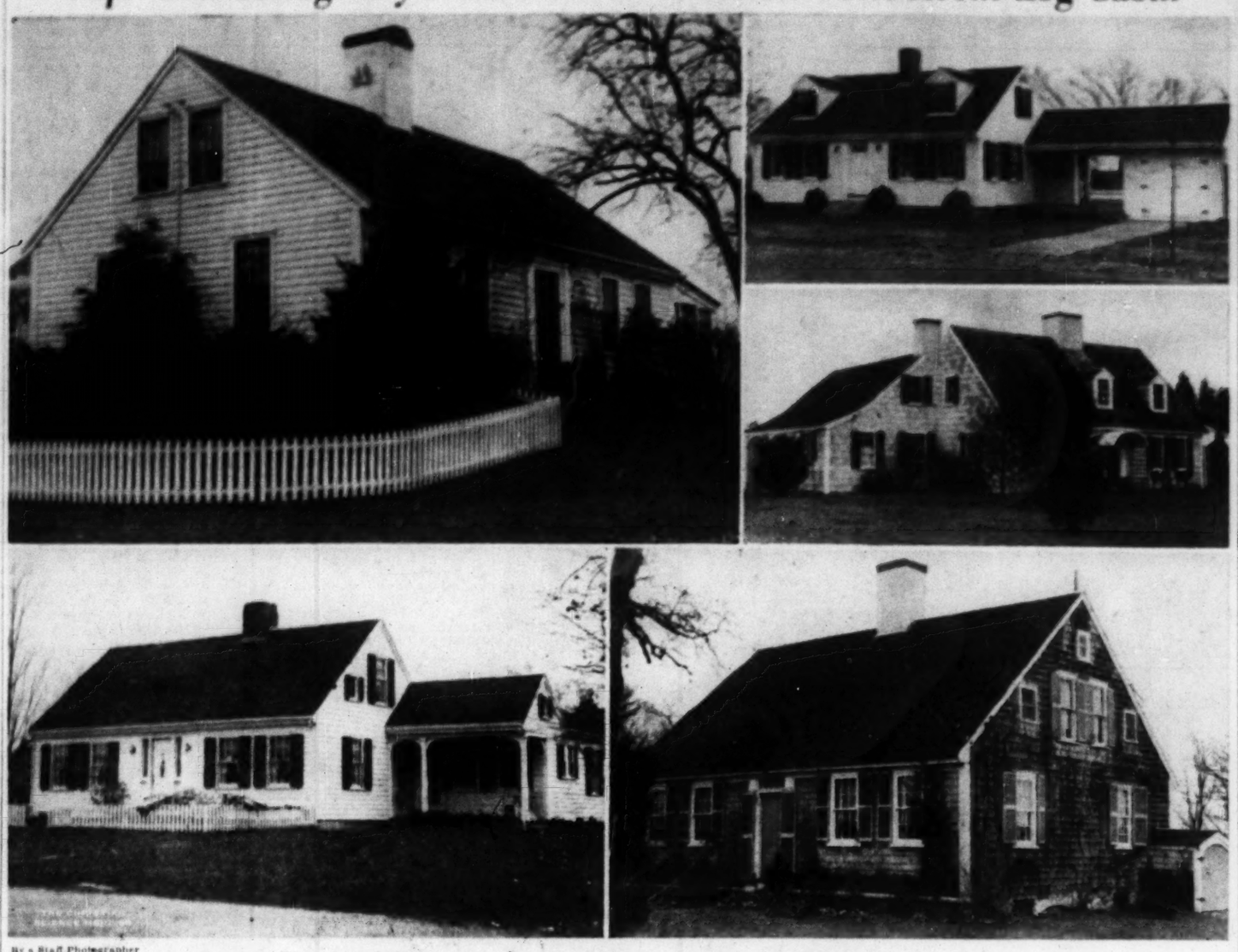
Now at a Premium

Original Cape Cod homes are now at a premium. Not many of them remain, although the framework of hundreds of the old structures are still intact in the modernized versions. The real old-timers were not painted white. The shingles were weather-stained. Paint did not come in until about 1775.

Various other features distinguish the oldest dwellings and the accurately reproduced Cape Cod home. They have central entrances with two windows on either side of the front doorway. Roofs were pitched or curbed, which means the double-pitched or gambrel roof. In 1680, the panels of glass were rectangular in shape and the best windows three panes wide. Some of the poorer families used oiled paper for the windows to save the tax on glass.

The white picket fence did not become a component part of the Cape Cod house until much later.

Cape Cod Cottage Style Evolved From Pioneer One-Room Log Cabin



By a Staff Photographer

The House by the Side of the Road—Popular on Today's Market

Upper left—Cape Cod cottage at Marshfield, Mass., retains original lines. Built in 1769. Lower left—At Kingston, Mass., an adaptation; has built-on porch and kitchen. Upper right—Another Cape Cod adaptation. This house at Hingham, Mass., has added dormer windows and a garage where in old days probably would have been a woodshed. Right center—Duxbury, Mass., showing built-on ell, garage and with dormer windows. Lower right—An old weathered-shingled Cape Codder at Duxbury.

But look at the Cape Cod versions of today. Some have dormers in the room as a modern attempt to gain more light and air. Others have vestibules pushed out from the front doors. Still others have sections added to acquire the look of a rambling New England farmhouse.

Some Are Monstrosities

Some modern reproductions have split roofs as opposed to the unbroken pitched roof of the originals. And there are the great country mansions that look like giant reproductions of something that was intended to be small.

Probably the chief characteristic of the modernized Cape Codder is its ability to look much smaller than it is. The would-be home owner who enters this type of home with the exclamation: "What a cute little house!" is often surprised to find it contains seven sizable rooms and two baths.

This illusion is created by architects with a flare for the modern and an awareness of the popular taste for old types of architecture. The front may be Cape Cod in all its features. But the back has probably been broken the entire length by a liberal dormer providing a full-sized second floor.

Another way to be sure of the old house is to go up into the second floor and note the beams held in place by wooden pegs. Iron in the old days was costly. Nails were luxuries enjoyed by only the wealthy. In old Virginia, the family that used nails in its home often burned the house down when it moved in order to salvage the nails for its next home. In other words, the iron in the house was worth 10 times more than the wood.

* * *

Pleases U. S. Board

Through local circles today, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board surveyed the building prospects for 1939 and commended the fact that for the first time builders are beginning to open up the vast potential market represented by families with annual incomes of $2,500 or less.

Better homes than ever before are being built today at cost of $3,000 to $5,000, the Board declared, and to the extent that the building industry is successful in providing this type of home, "to that extent we expect a decided upswing in residential construction and the economic development of our nation."

Present indications, the Board believed, point to a substantial rise in building volume during 1939. The Board noted that the national income is rising, that the average family has more money to spend for housing. Coupled with this, the Board said there was a distinct shortage in housing accumulated over a 10-year period.

Too sudden a rise in building material costs, the Board added, could prove a definite discouragement to 1939 building.

Brookline Pares Costs

In accordance with the twice-issued mandate of the Brookline Town Meeting to reduce expenditures 2 per cent annually for a period of five years, the School Committee has dismissed six temporary elementary school teachers employed on a per diem basis and has voted not to replace two others on leaves of absence.

More Civil Suits Are Reported To Threaten Woburn

Clouds—both metaphorical and actual—gathered last night over Mayor William E. Kane and his financial retrenchment program. To begin with, although the presence of a full moon should have made it possible to save street lights again, obscuring vapors hid its face. Then came reports that two former city solicitors, James H. Hencheyand James H. McLaughlin, were preparing civil suits for recovery of back pay for various municipal employees.

It was reliably reported that something like 90 per cent of the city's employees were supporting this new move. Since the collapse of the attempt to indict the municipality for failure to provide in full funds demanded by the School Committee, it was believed that a civil suit for breach of contract might be more successful.

Because the Mayor refused to approve appropriations large enough to fulfill their contracts, policemen have been without pay since the middle of November, teachers for a few days longer than that, and firemen since early December.

On Wednesday Mayor Kane exercised his chartered right to suspend city employees for 10 days without stated cause, upon John J. Forbes, city wire inspector, whose salary of $3,000 is twice that of the Mayor. He indicated today that he might take similar action against several leaders in the movement to bring the civil suit against the city.

Governor Greets State's Selectmen

To the hundreds of Massachusetts selectmen gathered in Boston today for the two-day session of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association at Gardner Auditorium in the State House, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall promised to do something about lowering the state tax on cities and towns which has become so high that many municipalities are paying their own welfare costs. Ordinarily the State assumes all welfare problems under the law.

Governor Saltonstall reiterated his inaugural message statement that the gasoline tax should be and is going to be used for the highways and highway maintenance. He also promised co-operation with Washington on the flood control and hurricane situation. Even now he awaits a State commission's report on flood control.

He declared that he had noted the emphasis of the Governors of Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island in their inaugural messages on state services and promised to make a survey of Massachusetts departments to study the public needs, to see what is needed, what must be cut.

Admitting that he got quite a thrill out of his first official greeting to the selectmen from the state in his own name, Governor Saltonstall said that the door of the Governor's office "would always be open" to the selectmen and that if they did not get in, it was their fault.

Jury to Scan Oil Cases

Evidence obtained by the Security and Exchange Commission in the investigation of oil stock sales amounting to some $125,000 will be heard by the Federal Grand Jury next week, it was learned today at the Court House. Most of the stock sales were made through Boston agents on properties located in Oklahoma.

'Jumping Boats' Made Ready For Maine's Spring Log Drive

* Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, Maine, Jan. 6—Boat builders are getting ready to overhaul and put in condition the big fleet of boats used in connection with the spring log drive. Beyond question the oddest motorboats known anywhere are the so-called Boom Jumpers used by the Great Northern Paper Company on Moosehead and Chesuncook Lakes and smaller inland bodies of water.

These craft are really the "errand boys" of the pulpwood logging industry, once the timber is afloat for the drive. Thousands of four-foot logs are kept together by what is known as a "boom," or single, long logs chained together end-to-end and entirely surrounding the pulpwood. Then this great raft, if such it may be called, is towed across the water by Diesel tugs.

It is necessary for the boom jumpers to cross this boom log-chain several times a day. Formerly batteaux were used for the work. Two men would row the boat's bow up on the boom log. Then one, wearing river-driver's caulked shoes, would step out on the long stick. By pulling and pushing and by the man in the batteau shifting from stern to bow, the heavy craft was finally worked across the boom.

This was slow and laborious, and frequently the man on the boom log would slip into the water. Boat Builders at the Great Northern's shops here were asked if they could not devise some sort of a boat that would actually "jump" the boom logs.

Their answer was the boom jumper. Now all through the logging season between 25 and 30 of these unusual craft are in commission on Maine waterways.

The principal difference, compared with other motorboats, is that the boom jumpers have flat bottoms and three keels: a main keel in the center and one on each side near the edge. These keels project out under the stern, creating a box which protects the propeller blades from the floating wood. They also keep the boat on an even bottom when it slides over the boom log.

When it is necessary to cross a boom, the boom jumper is headed directly for the log and given full speed. The bow, which is cut well under, rides up on the log and the impetus from the wide open throttle actually shoots or jumps the 30-foot craft over. The boat simply slides swiftly and almost without shock across the log.

Racing Officials Visit Saltonstall

George G. Moyse and Thomas R. Foley, members of the State Racing Commission who voted racing dates for Suffolk Downs and a yet unbuilt horse track at Westport, Mass., in the closing days of 1938, despite the demand of the then Gov.-elect Leverett Saltonstall that they defer action until after his inauguration, were summoned to the Governor's office twice today.

"No comment," was Mr. Moyse's reply to press inquiries on why he had been closeted with the Governor. "Nothing to say," was Mr. Foley's contribution.

Nor would Governor Saltonstall divulge why the men had been summoned at 10:30 and again shortly after noon, each entering the office separately. He said both commissioners would be back with a statement tomorrow.

Governor Saltonstall last night instructed Charles J. Connors, Chairman of the Commission, not to issue licenses to either track.

Biennial Session Board Organized

The newly-formed special legislative commission to study problems arising from the installation of biennial sessions, held its first meeting today. Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, one of Governor Saltonstall's appointees, was named Chairman. Raymond S. Wilkins of Winchester was elected Secretary.

This Commission was established yesterday after the House and Senate rushed through legislation proposed by Governor Saltonstall in his inaugural address.

The Commission, which is to report on or before Feb. 1, will study budgetary problems, county appropriations, municipal borrowing, the possibility of setting up a council to act during the years when the Legislature is not in session, and numerous other problems closely related to the sudden shift from annual to biennial legislative sessions. The group will meet again on Monday.

Check Writers Too Slow

Quincy clerical workers cannot write pay checks fast enough, and frequently must work overtime in order to complete their work, according to City Treasurer Harold P. Newell. The City Council therefore has accepted his recommendation and appropriated $530 to provide for the purchase of a second check writing machine.

Stop on Services Offered as Reply To Tax Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6—In order to "show the people what their tax money is used for," Mayor John W. Storrs plans to call a moratorium of municipal activities for February and thereby answer the demands of the Concord Taxpayers' Association for reduction in taxes.

While officials of the Taxpayers' Association feel that the Mayor is just making a threat, the Mayor says "it is apparent from the recurrent clamor for lower taxes that the City has come to regard certain luxuries as necessities. A month without these luxuries will perhaps make the distinction clear."

Unless protests roll up, the Mayor says, the people of Concord have until Feb. 1 to decide whether they will get along for a month without rubbish and garbage collections, snow plows, and every Department with the exception of Police and Fire. Even the schools would be closed, and the Mayor would put the key for City Hall in his pocket and start off for a month's vacation along with other City Hall employes, and with pay, at that.

"By the end of February," declares the Mayor, "I expect the chronic critics will have learned a good object lesson. They will understand that a modern City Government cannot be run for nothing.

"Personally, I doubt that the average citizen is dissatisfied. I think the majority understand that it costs money to run schools, collect garbage, operate a public library and that kind of thing. But the minorities have been making a lot of noise. The Concord Taxpayers' Association keeps coming to me to cut the tax rate. But they fail to show how it can be done without eliminating the sort of service that has come to be taken for granted."

Under Mayor Storrs' proposed moratorium the City would be without street lights, housewives would have to get out buckets and find a well to draw water, and if anyone wanted to get married it would be a case of waiting, as far as Concord is concerned; for the City Clerk's office would be closed.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Arr.	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Conte di Sav'a	Jan. 7	82, North River	Gibraltar	Jan. 13	Jan. 6 8:00 pm	Jan. 7 9:00 am
Pres. Harding	Jan. 11	60, North River	Southampton	Jan. 19	Jan. 10 8:00 pm	Jan. 11 8:00 am

†Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunalei	San Francisco	Jan. 17	Jan. 12 4:00 pm	Jan. 12 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Jan. 18	Jan. 13 4:00 pm	Jan. 13 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Jan. 21	Jan. 16 4:00 pm	Jan. 16 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Here and There in the Shops Of Boston Retail Districts

By Janet Treat
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's all right for all these beauty specialists to tell you all about how a woman should stop and cleanse her face two or three times a day, and brush and brush her hair, and so on . . . but all this usually means that there is a bit of debris involved. Which means that very often women put off all this self-consideration, because they dislike the idea of finding themselves all goo-ed up with powder and so forth. That's where the International Latex Corporation's trick little Playtex Make-up Cape comes in. For a lone dollar you get lots of protection. You see it's a generous sized cape that ties in a pert bow right at the neckline. Thus keeping everything pretty snug so powder and stuff can't sneak down onto your dress. Easy to slip on, it looks well (and women won't wear things that don't flatter them even in these private moments, we're told!) and ever so practical. There's even a funny little pocket that holds your puff and lipstick. In pink, blue, and clear white.

♣♣♣

New Linoleum For the Kitchen

Now that the holidays are over and everybody is out of your kitchen, you may have a chance to really survey the floor conditions . . . and perhaps find that the kitchen was left out as far as Santa was concerned. In other words, said kitchen needs a new coat of linoleum . . . not mink. That's why we think you might be interested in knowing about the linoleum that's on sale at Pray's Tremont Street Store. $1.29 a square yard now; it was somewhat more. Good patterns, nice colors. Sloane styled inlaid linoleum . . . which may mean something to you if you're familiar with this particular floor covering; we're told. Naturally if papa can't find the time (or the inclination!) to take a night or two off and go about fitting the linoleum to the floor, or vice versa . . . you'll have to pay a little more for installation. Which papa will probably find is cheap at half the price, if he goes doing any plain and fancy experimenting in this direction!

♣ ♣ ♣

Here's Something To Measure Horace

We saw the trickiest gadget for measuring children the other day . . . out in Brookline at the Jack and Jill Shop; the children's specialty shop right there at Coolidge Corner. And surely you must know how fond of being measured children are! Well, this thing was very gay and colored up with little figures on it, and folded right up to practically nothing. It wasn't a plain ruler, however . . . rather, it was something that looked like a big block at first, but it was something on the old folding drinking cup idea . . . or the perisope. That is, it opened up, and kept stretching and stretching, as needed. And it stands up by itself, which makes it simple to use. Then on the side is a special place to mark down the height, age, and so forth at various times. This keeps you from having to stand little Horace up against the wall, and then pencil a mark. Only to find that your enterprising housekeeper has washed off the mark the next time you look for it for comparison.

♣♣♣

Some More Things For Little Ella

And that reminds us . . . all the little things in the way of coats and snowsuits and bathrobes and sweaters that little Ella and Horace always seem to need at this time, may be purchased at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union (264 Boylston Street, where you'll probably be having lunch) at a discount. Not being mathematically minded, we haven't figured out the exact reduction . . . but maybe you know what you're saving when you only buy those darling little corduroy overalls that were like $4.25; when they have been as even $5. Or those fine wool bathrobes that have been as high as $24.50, for $9.50.

♣ ♣ ♣

Antelope Hats Very Dashing

Antelope hats are usually so expensive (at least the good-looking, fine antelope in) that we took more than particular notice of those Miss Jackson has in her millinery department at Plotkin Brothers, At 364 Boylston Street. Because they were not only very, very dashing in appearance, but furthermore, they were only $5. Much more hat than you'd get in a close-fitting toque, to be sure . . . and yet not so much that you couldn't get away with it with a tweed suit. The rather wide brim takes on an upward sweep in front, so that it's off-the-face. Not so that it swoops back too much, but just enough so that it makes a nice background, or setting, for your face. The edges have been cut at intervals so that it has a fringed appearance. In a lush shade of plum, and brown. And there are also many cruise hats in the $5 list, too. Particularly those pastel ribbon hats that have been stitched with angora . . . thus making the hat look like an angora hat at a distance. They crush up, and roll, and flatten out, and do everything else any self-respecting hat should do when you're traveling, and can't give things the care you give them at home.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

War Veterans Can Enroll In CCC Until Jan. 20

Massachusetts war veterans wishing to enroll in the CCC must file their applications with the Veterans Administration Bureau before Jan. 20, it was announced yesterday by Col. William J. Blake of the Bureau. The present replacement period for filling vacancies in the corps will close on that date, and it is expected that no additional enlistments will be allowed prior to April 1.

"AMBRICOAL"
Easy Kindling — More Heat
Steady Fire — $11.60 — Less Waste
Cash price per ton
Suitable for all kinds of Household Heating Systems, Ranges, Tank Heaters and Fireplaces.
Its low cost and burning efficiency makes "AMBRICOAL" a most economical fuel.
"AMBRICOAL" is not a new product, but a well-established Anthracite Fuel—well tried and used for many years by a large number of household fuel users.
"AMBRICOAL" is made from the famous Lykens Valley Anthracite Coal, pressed into hard nuggets—Uniform in size, insuring even burning with little draft.
ROSLINDALE COAL & ICE CO.
214 Florence St., Roslindale, Mass.
Tel. Parkway 2812

DURING JANUARY ONLY
20% OFF —ON ALL— RUG CLEANING
Save 20c on every rug-cleaning dollar by sending both your Domestics and Orientals to us — next week!
ADAMS & SWETT
HIghlands 4100
ROXBURY, MASS.

BLUEWAY TRAILWAYS
NEW YORK $3.40
Express Service
BLUEWAY TRAILWAYS 89 PARK SQ. KEN. 8700

SNOW TRAIN TO PLYMOUTH, New Hampshire
$2.50 round trip
SUNDAY, Jan. 8
Make the warm, comfortable Snow Train your "Home for the day." Go gaily to the best ski trails, free from worry about icy, dangerous roads.
SCHEDULE
Lv. North Station 8:30 A. M.
Lv. Winchester 8:42 A. M.
—Returning—
Lv. Plymouth 5:30 P. M.
Dining Car Service
Ski Equipment for Rent
BOSTON AND MAINE

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

It's Smart to have Your Groceries Delivered
● NO WASTED TIME
● NO EMBARRASSMENT
● NO INCONVENIENCE
"Why, Jane! . . . Don't tell me you still carry your groceries! I always have mine delivered by Rhodes!"
RHODES BROS. 170 MASS. AVE. BOSTON KEN. 4500 LON. 2040

MILTON, MASS.
Coal
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.
64 Adams Street
Tel. BLUhills 0502

CLEARANCE Sale of Furs
Genuine Reductions
See our selections now
SPAULDING & RIEDEL INC.
376 Boylston Street, Boston
Member of Furriers Guild of Boston

The New Koolerwave Permanent IS GIVEN HERE
Takes less time. Lasts longer. Does not discolor. And is a perfect wave for all types of hair.
SMITH'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
1126 Boylston Street Cir. 9830

Permanent Waves
Machine and Machineless from $5 to $15
and all other work at moderate prices.
Esther Beauty Shoppe
9½ Norway Street Com 8038
Near The Christian Science Publishing Society

● It is gratifying to these uptown advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisements in the Monitor.

Give FLOWERS from the Symphony FLOWER SHOP
CABLES "SYMFLO"
240 Huntington Ave., Boston Ft. Kem. 2974-77

FANUEL FRUIT EX.
Two Conveniently Located Stores
259 Mass. Avenue Boston
320 Walnut Street Newtonville

KENmore 7700
LAMPERT'S TAXI
Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS CADILLAC CARS
Office and Stand, Cor. Westland Ave. and Hemenway St.

Colleges Back in Full Swing Tonight and Over the Week End—Cronin Here

Canada Sixes Here Saturday To Oppose Harvard, Olympics

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The deep Varsity Blue of Toronto and the bright Crimson of Harvard will stand out in sharp contrast tomorrow night as their varsity sextets meet in their first Triple-I Hockey League game at the Arena. A second game, to be played at the conclusion of this affair, will see Boston College meeting Colby in a New England Intercollegiate League contest.

With Yale playing McGill, 7-to-0 victors over Princeton last night, Dartmouth meeting Queen's, and the Tigers facing Montreal, also tomorrow night, a fair idea as to how the international race will shape up this season may be obtained from the results.

Harvard Lines

Harvard ill be Toronto's fourth opponent in five days, during which it dropped a close decision to McGill 2 to 1, and vanquished Montreal and the Boston Olympics 8 to 5 and 4 to 0 respectively. Harvard will be playing its first game since its series with Princeton at Lake Placid during the Christmas recess, in which the Tigers won 3 to 2 and 3 to 1, while Harvard took one game 4 to 1.

Coach Clark Hodder had his Crimson charges practicing for the first time yesterday on the newly-constructed Boston Skating Club rink on Soldiers Field Road and worked three lines strenuously in preparation for the game.

These lines find Capt. Austie Harding, practically completely recovered from his shoulder injury, centering between rugged Joe Patrick and the improved Warren Winslow; Dave Eaton working between Phil Cutler and Freddie deRham; and Henry Ervin skating with Pren Willetts and Stacy Hulse.

Toronto May Be Tired

On defense will be Charlie Houghton and Win Jameson, who have put a bump or two into the Harvard rear-guard position, and Forbes Perkins and Bill Coleman who will supply the relief. Vin Freedley has won the starting goal assignment, with Dave Mittell as alternate.

The Toronto team which met the Olympics last night is considered one of the finest to wear the Blue in recent years, although its attack was unimpressive against the O's. Possibly with a day of rest being furnished his boys today, however, Coach Ace Bailey, former Toronto Maple Leaf star, will be able to present again the team which gave the University of Southern California its worst beating (8 to 3) on its Eastern jaunt.

Regulars Rested

In goal Toronto will have the veteran Bing Caswell, who stopped many potential Olympics' goals last night with sensational saves. The rest of the starting line-up will see John Ross at left wing, Tom Callon at center, Tony Cassels at right wing. Bill L'Heureux at left defense, and Capt. Cam MacLachlan at right defense.

During the game at the Garden last evening, the O's presented a make-shift line-up, as they awarded rests to five regulars who have seen plenty of service during the four games in the past six days. Absentees were the clever forward combination of Frankie Spain and Paul Guibord, the light but hard-working Gerry Desrosiers, and defensemen Gene Emerson and Art Smith.

In their places, Coach Hago Harrington brought up the first line of the Junior Olympics, Cliff Thompson, Frank Sullivan, and Starr Owen, who showed up to advantage on offense but were caught flat-footed several times on defense. Hago also used Bob Mee of the Juniors, both as forward and as defense, and Red Hoar, former B. U. defense. All these spares, however, showed they are still some time away from Provincial League competition.

In the meantime, the Olympics are preparing for their two-game series with Lachine this week end. Both of these games will be played at the Garden, instead of at the Arena as was originally announced.

Millar Leading Scorer

In this series the locals will decide the issue of whether or not they will make the play-offs. If they drop both games, they will finish out the league season as a gesture. If they win one, however, they still may be conceded a chance.

Les Lachine Rapides, while not the strongest team in the league, brings along two boys who seem to have the faculty of denting the twine quite often. Tag Millar, the league's leading scorer, was recently purchased by Les Canadiens of the National Hockey League, and Tony Demers, who will be making his first appearance here, came to the Rapides directly from a try-out with Detroit Red Wings.

* * *

Bob Jeremiah, consistent right wing who has been out with an injury since the McGill game last Saturday, will return to team with Junie Allen and Johnnie Lax. Jack Costello, who played a bang-up game Monday against Sherbrooke, has since fallen down and may be benched for the series.

* * *

It will be Ted Frazier's turn to work in the nets.

* * *

The 2-to-1 defeat administered by Sherbrooke Wednesday night was the eighth game the locals have lost by one point this season, and the fourth they have dropped in overtime. Last year it was a rarity when the O's lost if they were tied in the third period, let alone in overtime.

* * *

Following the game Saturday night, Hyde Shoe will play the Owls for the leadership of the Industrial League.

Defense Stalwarts of Harvard

By a Staff Photographer
Left to right: Forbes Perkins, Charlie Houghton, Win Jameson, and Bill Coleman.

Local Sixes Meet Colby and Brown At Arena Tonight

Now that Captain Johnny Byrne is back in stride, Northeastern hopes to score its second straight ice victory tonight when it meets Colby at the Arena in one-half of an intercollegiate double-header, which also will present Boston University against Brown.

Coach Herb Gallagher will keep Byrne at center on the third line for the early part of tonight's game, still seeking to make sure that Johnny can stand a hard pace. Despite his presence on the third wave, Byrne made two points against Mass. State Wednesday and set up several other goals that missed simply because his mates were derelict in their duty.

Northeastern will start its regular first line of Curt Ganong, Johnny Chipman and Leo Lennon, but should Byrne move in, he probably will take Lennon's place. The Colby veterans have built their attack around Ray Fortin, a flashy center ice performer, who will be watched closely by the Huskies tonight.

The Terriers to date have two victories to their credit over M. I. T. and Harvard, and have lost to Yale, Princeton, and Dartmouth.

Earlier in the season, the lopsided Yale and Princeton scores seemed to indicate a poor year for B. U. Coach Waylie Vaughan, however, has worked wonder in the short space of two weeks, and only last Wednesday held the powerful Dartmouth sextet to a 5 to 3 score.

Among his shifts, Coach Vaughan has moved Ed Richardson from defense to left wing on the second line, which bolstered this unit considerably. He has taken Ray "Bucko" Wilkins, a Medford boy who could not make the squad last year, and developed him into a brilliant defenseman. He has also turned in a miracle job with Johnny Walker. The new Terrier goalie had never been in the nets before and in the space of a month has shown promise of developing into a standout.

Boston University and Brown have been meeting regularly since 1927 and in the last eleven years have met 21 times, with the Terriers having a decided edge. The record show 16 victories for the Scarlet and White and seven for the Bruins.

Percentage Basis Preferred To Point System in League

N. E. College Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston University	1	0	0	8	3	1.000
Boston College	1	0	0	8	3	1.000
Northeastern	1	1	0	8	12	.500
M. I. T.	0	2	0	7	13	.000
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Bowdoin	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Middlebury	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Colby	0	0	0	0	0	.000

The New England Intercollegiate Hockey League championship will be decided on a percentage basis rather than by the point system customarily used in ice circuits, Donald H. MacKenzie of Northeastern, Secretary-Treasurer of the sectional loop, announced today.

According to the by-laws of the league, only wins and losses are counted in the standing, with ties being thrown out. The percentage system is used in place of the point system because the teams do not play an equal number of games. Only in this way can the smaller Maine colleges be included in the rating, since they must depend upon natural ice. In case any teams meet more than twice during the season, only the first two games will count.

As the result of three games played thus far, Boston University and Boston College are tied at the top of the standing with a perfect average, while Northeastern is in third place and M. I. T. at the bottom. The other four colleges, New Hampshire, Colby, Middlebury, and Bowdoin have not yet played, but all except Middlebury will have played at least one game before the end of this week.

Al Carvelli of Boston University heads the league's scorers in this first stage as the result of four goals and three assists in the victory over M. I. T. Johnny Chipman, Northeastern sophomore star, is second with six points, but he compiled that total in two games.

Individual Scoring

	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Carvelli, B. U.	4	3	7
J. Chipman, N. U.	5	1	6
Peppard, N. U.	1	3	4
Griffin, N. U.	0	3	3
Conaty, B. U.	1	2	3
Ganong, N. U.	1	2	3
Browning, M. I. T.	2	1	3
Brown, B. U.	1	2	3
Norberg, B. C.	2	1	3
Flynn, B. C.	3	0	3
Price, B. C.	0	3	3
Grace, M. I. T.	2	0	2
Langs, M. I. T.	0	2	2
Drury, M. I. T.	1	1	2
Neal, M. I. T.	1	1	2
Richardson, B. U.	1	1	2
Danforth, M. I. T.	0	1	1
Hilliker, M. I. T.	1	0	1
McGuire, B. C.	0	1	1
Cuenan, B. C.	1	0	1
Buckley, B. C.	1	0	1
Doherty, B. C.	0	1	1
Hayes, B. C.	0	1	1
Horsfall, B. C.	1	0	1
R. Chipman, N. U.	1	0	1
O'Sullivan, B. U.	1	0	1
Elliot, B. U.	0	1	1
Herrick, B. U.	0	1	1
Hickles, B. U.	0	0	0
Bracken, N. U.	0	0	0

Eight Harvard Winter Sports Teams Active

Eight Harvard winter sports teams will compete tomorrow in four different sports. Headlining the Crimson's week-end activities will be the varsity hockey game with Toronto at the Arena, the varsity basketball game with Tufts at Medford, and the varsity swimming meet with the Greenwood Memorial Club at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building. All three varsity contests will be contested in the evening, the hockey game starting at 8 o'clock at the Arena, the varsity basketball game at 8:30 and the varsity swimming meet at 7:30.

Additionally the Harvard freshman basketball team will meet Tufts at Medford at 7 p. m., the freshman hockey team will play the Belmont High School at Belmont at 3 p. m., and there will be three polo matches, the freshmen playing Newport at the Commonwealth Armory at 8 p. m., the junior varsity B team will go against the 101st Artillery at 8:45 p. m., and the varsity polo team will play Satirev at 9:30 p. m.

The basketball game with Tufts will mark Harvard's return to competition for the first time since it defeated Wesleyan 40-35 on Tuesday, Dec. 20. This will be the last game for the Harvard squad before it begins its Eastern Intercollegiate League schedule playing Cornell at Ithaca on Jan. 11. Its next home game will be a league game against Princeton at Harvard on Saturday, Jan. 14.

The swimming meet with the Greenwood Memorial Club marks the first formal contest for the Harvard team. The varsity is to have a meet with Springfield next Wednesday and will swim against Cornell at Cambridge on January 14.

Husky Hoopsters Meet Conn. State In League Opener

Northeastern will open its New England College Conference Basketball League schedule tomorrow night in Johnson Memorial Gym with the sensational Conn. State quintet offering the opposition. The varsity game will be preceded by a freshman contest, which will start at 6:30.

In the face of the stiffest opposition his team has faced this season, Coach Jimmy Dunn announced this morning that the Huskies have improved greatly since the beginning of the year. They will use a new attack, with a fast-breaking offense supplemented by the sterling backcourt game of Stan Rogers and Jim Connolly.

Previously this season the Huskies have relied almost entirely on close-up shots, but Dunn now has given his permission for the boys to pop the ball from any angle on the court. In this game he hopes to circumvent the clever Nutmeggers.

The Northeastern guards already have been warned to keep a special eye on Herb Peterson, high-scoring forward who was a sophomore sensation last year. The Nutmeggers will present an all-veteran array, which last year won second place in the conference competition.

Two Pros Score In Open Squash

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Two professionals, Al Ramsey of Cleveland and Les Cummings of the Union Club, New York, defeated amateur opponents yesterday to reach the finals of the invitation open singles tournament of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association.

Ramsey, a former soccer player and the National professional champion, won his title by defeating Cummings at Philadelphia last year.

His victim yesterday was Bernard H. Ridder of the University Club, who made a valiant attempt but finally fell in straight games 15-9, 15-14, 15-12.

Cummings was forced to four games to eliminate Stanley Galowin, another New Yorker, 12-15, 15-8, 15-10, 15-4, although after a slow start, the professional was invincible and piled up a 12-1 margin in the course of taking the final game.

Yacht Harbor at Fair

SAN FRANCISCO — Yachtsmen will be able to berth their craft in the Port of the Trade Winds and live on board while visiting the 1939 California World's Fair.

Harvard Poloists to Face Variety of Opposing Teams

"Harvard holding classes in the Commonwealth Armory?"

No, not quite that, although it will look much that way when Harvard's varsity polo team matches pony strides with members of the faculty in the opening triple-header of the competitive indoor league season tomorrow night.

The faculty team, taking the name of Satirev, lists Lt. Col. Arthur R. Harris, professor of Military Science and Tactics, and Maj. Chester K. Sargent, also a member of Harvard's faculty, and coach of the polo squad. Pete Rumsey, one of the varsity squad, will fill out the group which will meet the varsity team of Capt. R. Bennet (Ben) Forbes, and the Dillingham brothers.

The Crimson trio, with one exhibition game and the holiday season in the background, will be fighting in earnest, and they are expected to chalk up an initial victory in this teacher versus pupil tilt. And although the faculty trio presents a formidable threat, with the added impetus of the hard-riding and accurate swinging of Rumsey, they will have a difficult task keeping up with the varsities, who are anxious to make their "first kill."

Watch Gay Dillingham

In the exhibition game against Danvers three weeks ago, Ben Forbes took most of the spotlight by scoring seven of the 11 goals for Crimson, and although his usual ability is expected tomorrow night, the lanky Gay Dillingham is the one whose talent may well be watched. Dillingham, tall and handsome, presents a colorful figure for the spectators, and his riding skill and mallet technique leave nothing to be desired.

Another highlight in the evening's program is the class B competition between Harvard's second Junior Varsity team and the Field Artillery trio. The latter unit consists of no less than Maj.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commanding General of the 26th Division; Brig.-Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding General of the 31st Field Artillery Brigade; and Col. Charles L. Furber, Commanding officer of the 101st Field Artillery. This array of military prestige will constitute a threat in more than names to Harvard's Jayvees, who are making this game the occasion of their debut.

Oldest Team

The field artillery is about the oldest team in the Commonwealth Polo league, and its members have been playing polo together ever since they were "over there." Perhaps, however, they will find it expedient to sacrifice some of their former playing skill in the interests of decorum, thus giving the neophyte Jayvees an opportunity to win their spurs. This is the first year that Harvard has had enough recruits for a second Jayvee team, and their record will add much to Crimson credits should they make a successful showing.

But if Harvard is forced into a back seat in the class A and B contests, they still have one more chance in the Crimson freshmen, also appearing for the first time this season, who will make a valiant bid for recognition against Newport. Newport took a defeat at the hands of Mayfair just before the holidays, however, and the "frosh" may still have an opportunity to gain a starting victory.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Red Sox Farms Produce

This year for the first time the Red Sox minor league farm system, as developed and operated by the genial Billy Evans, is bearing fruit. Tom Yawkey's early efforts to buy an American League pennant failed to produce the desired results. But with a generous assortment of experience and youth, an outfit that is better balanced than any of its four predecessors in the Joe Cronin regime, Fenway Park faces the approaching season with renewed optimism and enthusiasm.

On his arrival here yesterday Cronin was careful to omit any suggestion of a pennant in 1939. He stresses the importance of Jim Tabor filling the shoes of Pinky Higgins at third base; of Teddy Williams or Leo Nonnenkamp taking the place of Ben Chapman in right field. Both berths are gambles. But if the farm system satisfactorily fills these vacancies, the Red Sox are going to be real tough opposition for the Yankees.

Joe's Largest Squad

When the full squad reaches Sarasota, he will have between 32 and 37 men under his guidance. He named 32 yesterday as he went over the situation with scribes at Fenway Park, but several wandering youngsters are generally given uniforms in the early stages of training, in hopes that a Cobb or a Mathewson is lingering unnoticed on the outside.

The new squad is the largest the popular manager has controlled here, with a heavy lean toward youth. Because he wants to have an opportunity to study every man in action, Joe is having a hand-picked group of youngsters report at Sarasota March 1, several days ahead of the regulars.

In that party will be Frankie Dasso, pitcher from Chicago who led the Eastern League in strikeouts last season with the Hazelton club; Wayman Kelksieck, right-hander drafted from Little Rock; Wilk Lefebvre, former Holy Cross lefty and a Minneapolis graduate; Woody Rich, winner of 19 games at Little Rock and possessor of a 1938 no-hitter against Atlanta; Bill Sayles, right-hander who made the '38 spring trip; holdovers Jim Bagby, Emerson Dickman and Charley Wagner; Dennis Galehouse, from Cleveland; Jake Wade, lefty from Detroit and Paul Campbell, youthful first baseman from Little Rock.

Hot Springs Trip

Cronin, Lefty Grove, Jimmy Foxx, Jack Wilson, Galehouse and Joe Vosmik will go to Hot Springs, Ark., on Feb. 6 for the series of 21 baths and will probably reach Sarasota with the March 1 gang. However, the veterans will likely wait until March 6 before starting serious work. The entire squad is due at Payne Field March 8.

Incidentally, Moe Berg, Gene Desautels and Johnny Peacock will be down South early to catch the slants of the rookie hurlers. Also in attendance will be Coaches Tom Daly, Herb Pennock and Hugh Duffy. Hughie, who assembled his famed .438 batting average with the Red Sox back in 1894, is as enthusiastic as the greenist recruit—and perhaps just as lively.

Cronin discussed Ted Williams to great length. Joe said that usually, during the winter meetings, a manager hears good and bad about highly-tooted rookies coming in from the minors. And only three times has he listened to anything except positive reports on recruits—in the cases of Paul Waner, Joe Di Maggio and Williams. Several months ago it was pointed out that Ted's fielding would keep him away from Boston for at least one more year. But those negative reports have suddenly disappeared.

Production from the farm system is a sure sign of a prosperous future. The Red Sox bought Cramer, Vosmik, Chapman, Foxx, Doerr, Cronin, Higgins, Grove, Newson and others. Tabor, Williams, Dickman, Wagner and Bagby were born and raised in the Evans school.

Baseball Holdouts Scarce

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—As one who ran 100 yards in 10 seconds, and would not have been caught if we had dropped the watermelon, this corner can appreciate the motive of Jimmy Foxx in getting a head start in his contract negotiations with the Boston Red Sox. Jimmy is carrying a $40,000 label, which is a pretty fair melon, at that.

Foxx has a great 1938 record to back his opinion that he is entitled to top salary in the American League this year. He insists he is not a holdout, inasmuch as he has not discussed terms with Tom Yawkey, but if he sticks to that $40,000 figure he might as well go fishing right now.

If Foxx develops into the No. 1 holdout of the year, he will be ignoring the lesson learned by Joe Di Maggio last year. Di Maggio, it is recalled, was offered $25,000 by the Yankees, held out for $35,000, and finally compromised for $25,000 after Colonel Ruppert made it clear that $25,000 which you get is quite a bit more than $35,000 which you do not get.

The Di Maggio case possibly marked the close of an era in which magnates danced to the tunes of their own cash registers as played by the ball players.

That was the golden era when Babe Ruth and the good Colonel made their negotiations about as private as Pikes Peak, with the figures about as high, usually ending their argument amicably and with no prearrangement whatsoever, it being merely a coincidence that the movie cameras happened to spot a table moved out under the palms.

Ruth reached a top of $80,000 in 1930 and 1931, and then slowly descended like a fireman coming down a brass pole and giving it a grab every so often. His next contract was for $75,000, then $52,000, and then $35,000. That $35,000 was puny for the Babe, but it would be nearly tops today. Lou Gehrig got $39,000 last year, about tops in the league.

Although Foxx is a prospect, the holdout class does not promise to be large this year. For one reason, some of the more persistent yowlers in the past are dragging along rather lame 1938 records, and in other instances the clubs are taking care of their more valuable men quite nicely without being tapped on the head with a club.

In fact, the Yankees, in the past an oasis for holdouts, figure they are about set, as do the Cubs, with Dizzy Dean not in a position to demand more than due respect, although he signed for a reported $20,000, which is a respectful figure in any language.

Dodgers Play 31 Games

BROOKLYN, Jan. 6 (AP)—An all-major league schedule of 31 games was announced today by the Brooklyn Dodgers for their spring training exhibition series.

Twenty-three games are with American League Clubs, including 10 with the New York Yankees and nine with the Detroit Tigers. The final three tilts, as usual, will be against the Yanks in Ebbets Field the week-end before the season opens.

The entire squad of Dodgers will report at the Clearwater, Fla., training base March 1.

Rhode Island Scores

KINGSTON, R. I., Jan. 6 (AP)—Capt. Chet Jaworski added 33 points to his season's total and the Rhode Island College basketball team added another victory to its unbroken string here last night with an 80-45 triumph over New Hampshire.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League Schedule

Jan. 6—Northeastern vs. Colby at Arena; 7—Boston College vs. Colby at Arena, New Hampshire at Bowdoin; 10—Boston University at New Hampshire; 11—Bowdoin at Colby; 12—M. I. T. vs. New Hampshire, Northeastern vs. Middlebury at Arena; 13—Middlebury at New Hampshire; 14—Middlebury at Colby; 17—Colby at Bowdoin; 19—Northeastern at Bowdoin; 20—Northeastern at Colby; 31—Boston College vs. New Hampshire at Arena.

Feb. 4—Boston University vs. Boston College at Arena; Northeastern at New Hampshire; 7—Boston University vs. M. I. T. at Arena; Bowdoin at New Hampshire; 9—M. I. T. at New Hampshire; 11—Boston College at Colby; 14—Northeastern vs. Boston College, M. I. T. vs. Middlebury at Arena; 15—Boston College at New Hampshire; 17—M. I. T. vs. Colby, Northeastern vs. Bowdoin at Arena; 18—Boston University vs. Boston College, M. I. T. vs. Bowdoin at Arena; 21—Boston University vs. New Hampshire, Boston College vs. M. I. T. at Arena; 24—Northeastern vs. M. I. T. at Arena; 28—Northeastern vs. New Hampshire at Arena.

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- From Sports Sidelines
- By-Plays
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L. Szabo Wins Chess Tourney

HASTINGS, England, Jan. 6 (AP)—L. Szabo, 24-year-old Hungarian expert, today won the International Chess Masters' tournament of the Hastings and St. Leonard's Chess Club when he defeated Sir George Thomas of England in 26 moves.

Szabo, leading by half a point at beginning of today's ninth and final round, finished with a score of 7½-1½, without losing a game.

S. Landau and Dr. Max Euwe, both of The Netherlands, are in a close finish for second place, the former leading by half a game. Both adjourned their games in the first session today.

The only other game finished was won by T. H. Tylor from E. G. Sergeant, both of England, in 30 moves.

Adjourned games were: Landau and V. Pirc, Yugoslavia; P. S. Milner-Barry and H. Golombek, both of England; Euwe and E. Klein, Germany.

Leading scores: Szabo, 7½-1½; Landau, 6-2; Euwe, 5½-1½; Pirc, 5-3; Klein, 4½-3½; Golombek, 4-4.

Yankees Start Feb. 26

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The New Yankees start their quest for a fourth straight world championship on Feb. 26 when the pitchers and catchers are due to report at the St. Petersburg, Fla., training base.

The rest of the high-salaried troupe that has spread-eagled all opposition since 1936 is due March 5. Six days later the club plays the first of 34 exhibition games with the St. Louis Cardinals.

The exhibition season ends with Brooklyn at Ebbets Field on April 16, the Sunday before the start of the American League race.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Charles (Brick) Owens, American League umpire for 22 years, resigned from staff.

Dartmouth Five Shows Power

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 6 (AP)—The temporary loss of Bob MacLeod, who was tied up by post-season football, is almost forgotten by Ossie Cowles, Dartmouth basketball coach, as he marvels over Gustave (Swede) Broberg, the sensational sophomore who has been hitting a 20-points-a-game clip against stronger court teams than can be found in the Eastern Intercollegiate League.

Against Stanford, pride of the West Coast last year, it was Broberg who found the hoop for four points in a five-minute overtime period that gave the Hanover Indians a 48-47 victory.

Regulars Missing

Cowles, with four senior regulars available from last year's league championship team, had high hopes of putting together another team capable of setting the "Ivy" circuit's pace. But when the season opened, MacLeod was missing and so was Joe Cottone, who has decided to concentrate on baseball this year. That left Cowles with Capt. "Moose" Dudis, the 6ft. 6in. center, and close-guarding Joe Batchelder as his only positive assets, and he became fearful of Columbia.

"I had four senior regulars in mind just before the season opened," Cowles said, "and felt assured I would have a veteran starting line-up. Now I have only two, and I must bank on my sophomores."

Playing on the forward line with Broberg is Broberg's classmate Vin Else. Dudis again is the ranking center and Bob White, a junior, is holding down MacLeod's guard position, along with Batchelder. For replacements Cowles has Bob Kreiger and Jim Marlette, sophomores who probably will see much service when the league campaign opens, in addition to White and Dan Toan. The latter are exceptional utility men who last season filled in at center when three pivot men suddenly became ineligible. They played other positions as well.

MacLeod Back Soon

Cowles still is undecided about his regular line-up, despite the fact his first choices gained other creditable victories over such strong teams as the University of Denver and Vermont. He expects MacLeod back before Jan. 14, when the Indians start their title defense against Penn., and has hopes that Cottone, a high-scoring forward, will reconsider.

To the casual undergraduate, Broberg is a surprise package, for he was heralded as a major league pitching prospect when he came to Hanover from Torrington, Conn. Broberg's baseball ability remains an unknown quantity here.

Such early success, especially the Stanford triumph, has convinced the Indians' supporters that they are favorites to clinch another league title. Cowles, however, is not so certain. Regardless of Broberg's great skill, the coach wants MacLeod and Cottone to stiffen his squad for the gruelling league campaign, which, he claims, takes more out of players than football.

Jayhawk Star Signs Contract With Yanks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 6—Ferrel Anderson, University of Kansas football and baseball star, has signed a contract with the New York Yankees to play professional baseball.

Anderson, a unanimous choice for all-Big Six guard this fall, also has starred on the Jayhawk baseball team. He has been the regular catcher for the Kansas nine the past two years, but now is ineligible for any further competition.

Ferrel will report to the Joplin team of the Western Association late in February. He will not be in school the spring semester, but will return next fall to complete work for his degree.

Anderson, a student in the school of education, is 6 feet tall, weighs 205 pounds and is 20 years old. His home is in Maple City, Kansas.

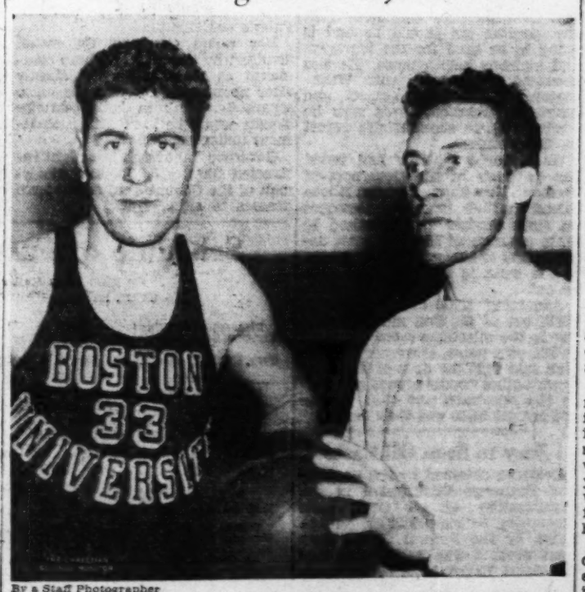
Harry Hutchens

LONDON, Jan. 6 (CP Cable)—Harry Hutchens, long known as "the best sprinter ever," passed on yesterday. Back in 1880 he established a world's record by running the 300 yards in 30 seconds, beating L. E. Myers, America's best sprinter at that time.

College Hockey

McGill, 7; Princeton, 0.
St. Nicholas Hockey Club, 4; Montreal, 3.

Invading Hanover, N. H.



By a Staff Photographer
Capt. Solly Nechtem, forward, and Coach Mel Collard of the Boston University basketball team. B. U. plays Dartmouth Saturday night.

Bobby Riggs Urges Mass Instruction in Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Tennis "clinics" for mass instruction to boys and girls as well as older people, as a means of developing more ranking players have been recommended by Bobby Riggs, No. 2 in the United States amateur tennis listing.

Riggs, a Los Angeles youngster, now employed in Chicago, moves into the No. 1 spot with the withdrawal of Don Budge from the amateur ranks, and recently was given No. 1 ranking in the Chicago men's singles division.

Riggs urged that tennis clubs and municipal playground groups take steps to interest more people, particularly boys and girls in their early teens, to take up the game.

To achieve that end, there should be tennis "clinics" where large groups could come for instruction, Riggs says.

"Tennis clinics should be held in summer and winter, Riggs asserts, "with some ranking star on hand to explain the game and give mass instruction.

"The combination of free clinics with outstanding players to teach the game would bring out thousands of players, and it would be only a matter of time before all areas produced a flock of stars.

"California is pre-eminent in tennis and has produced an overwhelming array of stars because the State is the most tennis-minded in the nation; added to this the fact that weather permits outdoor play all year. Other cities can solve the weather problem by providing indoor facilities in armories, gymnasiums, halls and other places.

"Boys and girls from the lower income groups should be particularly encouraged to take up the sport, for it is from this class that many of our greatest stars have come. Don Budge, Fred Perry and Ellsworth Vines are examples. The poorer youngsters have more incentive to succeed than the rich boys. The average boy's attitude toward tennis has changed—he no longer regards it as a 'sissy' game—it is as tough a competitive sport as he have."

English Hockey

LONDON, Jan. 6 (CP Cable) — Two tied games last night left Harringay Greyhounds' leadership of the National Hockey League unchanged. Greyhounds and Wembley Lions played a 1-1 tie, while the second-place Wembley Monarchs were held 4-4 by Brighton Tigers. Greyhounds are still five points up on Monarchs in the standing.

Joe Shack, Winnipeg, was Greyhounds' scorer, while Tony Lemay of Winnipeg counted for Lions.

Edgar Murphy, speedy Ottawa center, paced Monarchs with two goals, the others going to Gordon Dailley, Winnipeg, and Harvey Fraser, Yorkton, Sask. For Brighton, Gord Poirer, Saskatoon centerman, scored two and Joffre Seguin and Ab McDonald, both of Ottawa, one apiece.

Skating Dates Changed

TORONTO, Jan. 6 (CP)—Dates of the Canadian Figure-Skating Championships have been changed from Jan. 20-21 to Jan. 27-28 in order to align them with the North American Figure-Skating Championships, it was announced last night. The North American contests will be held in the Granite Club here Feb. 3-4, while the Canadian championships will be staged in the Toronto Skating Rink.

Central Sidelines—Golfers' Treasure Hunt Starts—Tie Games Feature Hockey

Grid Rule Changes Approved; Tennis Pointers for Girls

From Central States Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The rule changes ordered by the National Collegiate Athletic Association out in Colorado Springs the other day appear to meet with pretty general approval. In fact the one in regard to the loss of down and 15-yard penalty for a forward pass striking an ineligible player simply makes official an interpretation which has long been applied by most officials. This clarification, and the other rule, a new one, keeping ineligible players on the line of scrimmage until the ball has been thrown by a passer, will tend of course to clear the field of ineligible players in the case of a pass, and make for greater safety, a factor which has been found present in some degree in most rule changes in recent years. The rules aren't likely to decrease the amount of forward passing though, it seems. For one thing the first rule, as we have said, merely formalizes something that has been done right along. The other, while it decreases opportunities for interference for the receiver of a pass, gives the thrower and receiver a better chance for completion.

♪ ♪ ♪

Archery Moves Indoors

Snow and ice don't discourage devotees of the recently popularized sport of archery. It just sends them indoors. The Chicago Park District Archery Association, for example, is now sponsoring the third annual indoor inter-club team round robin tournament. Team matches are held every week-end leading up to the finals on March 31.

Indoor archery, by the way, necessitates a little change of technique because of the absence of wind, sidewise, and up and down. And, incidentally, did you know that a good archer, after he has sighted his target and made the necessary calculations, in shooting from then on keeps his eye, through the sights, not on the target but on some point or object at which he has found he must aim in order for the arrow to rise high enough in its arch to hit the target squarely. (This comment, by the way, is meant not for professionals, who might spoof at consideration of such an elementary point, but for the many laymen to whom the fine points of this new sport are quite foreign.)

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Wightman Cup stars of the future are being made here, or will be in the process again, when practice sessions are resumed in February. Some 15 girls from 12 to 17 practice weekly in the huge 202nd Coast Artillery Armory, under expert guidance, arranged by the Junior Wightman Cup Committee of the Western Lawn Tennis Association. Already, they say, there's real promise sprouting out in several of the youngsters. They're just names today, but so were Alice Marble and Kay Stammers, not many years ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Baseball Players

It's time now to start our survey on what baseball players do in the winter time. A lot of them play professional basketball. There are three minor and one major leaguers in the Madison Industrial Basketball League which started its schedule in Chicago the other day. What about some of the others, who can't get along on their yearly baseball salaries?

♪ ♪ ♪

One reason Northwestern should do well on the hardwood this winter—the Purple has a player named Ad Vance.

R. W. C.

McHugh Ready With Pistol

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Having laid in his season's supply of blank cartridges and stumpy, specially-made .22-caliber pistols, keen-eyed Johnny McHugh was prepared today to fire the shot that will be heard around the track world. He will fire it tomorrow night at the 245th Coast Artillery Armory in Brooklyn as he starts the first race in the Columbus Council K. of C. meet that opens another indoor season.

The track campaign could no more get started without Johnny than could Johnny without his light artillery. For 33 years McHugh, wearing his distinguishing red cap and armed with his pistol, has been putting the world's crack runners on their marks, warning them to get set, and then sending them away in what is almost always a perfect start.

How many shots has he fired in that time? McHugh, whose vocation is inspector of athletics for the public schools athletic league and who has made starting merely his avocation, has the answer.

"I buy 6,000 rounds of cartridges a season," he explains. "Multiply that by 33, and you get 198,000. That's not only the number of shots but also approximately the number of races. Now multiply that by 20—the average number of boys in each race—and it makes 3,960,000 runners I've started on their way."

So thoroughly is Johnny recognized as the best starter in the business that he has handled the National A. A. U. championships for 30 years and the I. C.-4A races for 25; has twice worked the Big Ten championships, was official starter in the 1934 Olympic Games at Paris, and was so successful as starter for the Central-American Olympics at Panama last year that he has been invited to return in 1942.

Yet he claims no special secret for his success, and is more interested in the proper way to handle high-strung athletes than in new-fangled starting devices.

"I just kid the boys along, call 'em all champ, and that makes 'em feel good," says Johnny. "If I see a boy isn't quite steady when I say 'get set,' I call him up and start them over again, impressing on them that there's lots of time. Then, like as not, the boy who wasn't quite ready the first time will win the race and come back to thank me."

Sport Shavings

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Elmer Ripley, former Yale coach, is handling the Georgetown basketball team this winter. . . . Yale's varsity athletic teams won 116 victories in 1938 as against 144 in 1937. . . . The National Professional Football League now has an official motion picture. It is called "Champions of the Gridiron." . . . By winning 225 events out of 414 Princeton had its best athletic record last year since 1935.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rogers Hornsby is to open his baseball school at Hot Springs, Ark., next month. . . . A United States women's field hockey team of 15 will make a tour to British Guiana this month. . . . The Cincinnati Reds increased their home-run output at Crosley Field from 13 in 1937 to 50 in 1938. . . . Last in sacrifice hits in 1937, the Reds led the National League in that department last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ben Eastman, Stanford's great middle-distance runner of a few years back, is thinking of donning the spikes again and doing some indoor racing this winter. He is now located in New York. . . . Tom Killefer, Stanford varsity baseball player, has won a Rhodes scholarship. He is the son of Wade Killefer, former major-league catcher.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Temple basketball team of last winter scored 1,121 points. . . . Davey O'Brien of T. C. U., completed 17 of the 28 passes he threw in the Sugar Bowl Game and did not have any intercepted. The completed ones gained 225 yards. . . . Now the question is which was the better eleven in 1938, Texas Christian or Tennessee? . . . Eddie Anderson plans to start spring practice at Iowa by March 1. It will last two months.

♪ ♪ ♪

The stadium at the San Francisco Fair seats 10,000. . . . The Indiana varsity eleven played before more spectators this year than ever before. . . . Hans Nussiein, the German professional tennis star, is to compete in a tournament at St. Augustine, Fla., next month. . . . George Richards, new coach of the Detroit professional football team, coached the Los Angeles Bulldogs last year. . . . Lieut. Hank Hardwick, former Navy football coach, has been ordered to join the Asiatic fleet.

Yankees' Second Baseman Returns to Classes

Joe Gordon, New York Yankee baseball player, is welcomed back to the University of Oregon campus by his fellow students. He will complete his work for his degree from the school of physical education this winter term. In the photo are, seated (left to right): Bob Hardy, basketball star; Betty Brookshier, Joe Gordon, Dorothy Magnusson, and Urgel Wintermute, basketball center. Standing (left to right): Pete Mitchell, Gleason Paine, and Joe's brother, Jack Gordon.

Ellsworth Vines Stops Don Budge In Straight Sets

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (AP)—Don Budge lost the first match of his professional tennis tour last night in the city where he led the American Davis Cup team to victory only a few months ago. He was beaten in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4, by Ellsworth Vines.

It was the first time Vines had won a set since their tour started in New York.

A crowd of 7,000 in Convention Hall cheered Vines as he duplicated the beatings that Budge had handed him in New York Tuesday and again in Boston Wednesday night.

Vines found the baselines last night, and his judgment was keen. In contrast to his performance in Boston, he was zipping them over the net with perfect control and dropping them just inside the boundaries.

In the preliminary, Dick Skean, of Hollwood, and Bruce Barnes, Texas, split two sets, 6—4, 2—6.

Golf Tour Opens at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP)—Over soggy Griffith Park courses but with promised fair weather ahead, nearly 250 top flight golfers began the battle today for glory and $6,000 in the Los Angeles open tournament.

Dark skies which brought torrents of rain yesterday cleared during the night and fair weather was forecast for the four days of play.

Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Pa., who put together four blazing rounds to win a year ago, is back to defend his title.

Sam Snead is out to try to better his feat of winning nearly $20,000 in a single year of competitive play. The White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., pro has been in a slump for the past few weeks and was one of a handful who braved yesterday's rain to get in a practice round.

A player who won the Los Angeles open twice and has never been out of the money in the past decade will be honorary chief marshal this season. He is MacDonald Smith, who averaged close to $1,000 a tournament and 72 strokes per 18-hole round, a mark that will be hard to beat.

Today's large field will be divided between the Harding and Wilson courses for the 72 holes. The players will change courses tomorrow and Sunday the field will be reduced to the low 100. Monday's finals will be played by the low 64.

The feature threesome today includes Thomson, Dick Metz, Chicago and Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.

Football Players May Share Receipts

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 6 (AP)—Financial compensation for football players was advocated yesterday by the executive board of the Spokane Alumni Association of Washington State College.

The board unanimously passed a resolution "recommending . . . that in its budget provision be made for adequate compensation to football players, so that Washington State College may again attain its high place in coast football competition and thereby continue to provide athletic facilities for the entire student body."

State finished last in the 1938 Pacific Coast Conference football race.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Hershey Cubs 12, Brantford, Ont. 2.

Ward Lauds Development Of Juniors in U. S. Tennis

By Holcombe Ward
President, United States Lawn Tennis Association

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Junior development work looms large in the picture of U. S. L. T. A. activities during the year just completed. It is to hold an equally important place in the months ahead. In making this statement I have not overlooked our successful defense of the Davis Cup, emblematic of world's tennis supremacy.

The two fields are linked like cause and effect. You cannot have a winning Davis Cup team without the proper foundation, and that means development among juniors of playing ability, tournament temperament and amateur sportsmanship, all of which are requisites for a successful Davis Cup player.

It is along these lines that our association is building. The development of our program is neither hasty nor sensational. Each year sees a steady and satisfactory progress, which can be illustrated best by a few statistics:

Centers Increase

During the past three years, tennis centers which provide qualifying tournaments for National junior, boys' and girls' championships have increased from 95 to 190, tournaments played at these centers have more than doubled, and the number of registered juniors eligible for such events has grown from approximately 2,200 to 6,400. A slight step beyond the tennis centers are the Junior Davis Cup, Junior Wightman Cup and Junior Development squads. More than $11,000 was disbursed for these projects in 1938, and equally liberal allotments will be assigned for 1939.

Concrete results of this work are shown not only in the steadily-increasing number of youngsters taking up tennis, but also in the remarkable and rapid improvement of their play. This latter point is illustrated by the recently-published 1938 rankings.

Joseph Hunt, No. 9 in 1936, now is ranked fifth. Gilbert Hunt, Jr., nineteenth in 1937, has moved up 10 places; Elwood T. Cooke from 28th to seventh, Gardnar Mulloy from 20th to 11th, and Frank Guernsey from 21st to 12th. All of these players, scarcely out of their teens, are being pressed by a growing number of still younger players in the boys' and junior divisions.

Progress Throughout

While junior progress is stressed in this review, the forward tempo prevails throughout the U. S. L. T. A. During the past 12 months 688 tournaments, 426 senior and 262 junior events, were sanctioned by the National Association. Club membership rose from slightly over 700 clubs to nearly 830. This progress has been made possible by our Association's policy of diverting all revenue above moderate operating expense to constructive work both by the National body and the thirteen sectional associations. Between 1928 and 1937 the U. S. L. T. A. distributed $153,301 to finance this development among sectional associations alone.

Although the changed status of Donald Budge probably has brought about a greater balance in the Davis Cup prospects of several of the world's leading tennis-playing nations, the United States still has a most promising field of material from which to select a team for 1939 defense of the trophy. It has that material in such outstanding young and veteran players as Robert Riggs, Gene Mako, Sidney Wood, Elwood Cooke, Joseph and Gilbert Hunt, Frank Guernsey, Don McNeill, Francis Kovacs, Frank Shields, Frank Parker, Bryan Grant, Gardnar Mulloy, Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, to mention only a few.

If achievement on the tennis courts of the world may be taken as a measure of success, it need only be cited that during the past year United States players successfully defended the Davis Cup, emblematic of world supremacy for men, and the Wightman Cup, which occupies a similar position for women; won all five championships at Wimbledon, and repeated in the National championships at Forest Hills and Longwood.

In striving for what is desired and what has been achieved the cardinal principle of amateurism has not been lost sight of. In every step of the development work outlined, the necessity that players observe the amateur regulations has been stressed.

Winter Circuit Tournaments for Pro Golfers

Golfers' Annual Treasure Hunt
$5,000 SAN FRANCISCO MATCH PLAY Jan. 18-22
$5,000 OAKLAND OPEN Jan. 13-15
$5,000 LOS ANGELES OPEN Jan. 6-9
$3,000 BING CROSBY PRO-AMATEUR Feb. 4-5
$5,000 TEXAS OPEN SAN ANTONIO Feb. 10-12
$10,000 NEW ORLEANS OPEN Feb. 16-19
$3,000 THOMASVILLE OPEN Feb. 25-26
$5,000 GREENSBORO OPEN March 24-26
$5,000 MASTERS' OPEN . . . AUGUSTA March 30-April 1-2
$4,000 NORTH & SOUTH OPEN . . . PINEHURST March 20-22
$3,000 ST. PETERSBURG OPEN March 1-2
$5,000 MIAMI-BILTMORE 4-BALL MATCH PLAY March 5-8
$57,000 PRIZE MONEY
UTAH COL. NEB. ILL. IND. OHIO W.VA. VA. KY. TENN. N.C. S.C. ARIZ. N.MEX. CALIF. MO. ARK. MISS. ALA. LA. TEXAS GA. FLA.
AP

By The AP Feature Service

SAN FRANCISCO—With niblicks and mashies and brassies as weapons in place of the picks and shovels of the treasure hunts of old, golf's professional nomads are ready for another California gold rush.

January finds the pro sharpshooters firing drives down the center aisle, lining iron shots dead on the pin to tricky greens and canning curving punts at Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco for a total "kitty" of $15,000.

This year's winter circuit is one of the richest in many seasons with upwards of $60,000 ready to be divided among the sharpest shooters along the treasure trail. That trail extends from Los Angeles through Texas and Louisiana into Florida and closes with the Masters' meeting at Augusta, Ga., ending April 2.

Most of the tournaments are the regulation 72 holes of medal play. But San Francisco's attraction is match play and Los Angeles counters with the Bing Crosby pro-amateur meet. And then there is the customary Miami 4-ball event. The richest prize of the tour goes to the winner of the New Orleans $10,000 open.

The tour starts, as it has begun for many years, with the Los Angeles $5,000 open Jan. 6-9.

Then comes the $5,000 Oakland open Jan. 13-15 and the $5,000 San Francisco match-play tourney Jan. 18-22.

Feb. 4-5 closes the California season with the $3,000 Bing Crosby 36-hole pro-amateur event near Los Angeles. Then the professionals hop to San Antonio for the $5,000 Texas open, Feb. 10-12. The rich New Orleans open follows: Feb. 16-19; the $3,000 Thomasville, Ga., 54-hole event comes Feb. 25-26.

Another 54-hole $3,000 shoot is set for St. Petersburg, Fla., March 1-2, with the Miami Biltmore $5,000 4-ball match-play tournament March 5-8. The long-established $4,000 North and South open at Pinehurst, N. C., comes March 20-22, followed by the $5,000 Greensboro, N. C., attraction.

The winter trail ends at Augusta, where Bobby Jones' Masters' Invitation tourney is slated March 30-April 2.

Bruins Pick Up Point on Other League Sextets

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	16	5	1	63	37	33
Rangers	13	5	3	53	37	29
Americans	11	7	4	61	59	26
Chicago	8	11	2	51	54	19
Toronto	7	10	4	41	45	18
Detroit	6	14	2	48	66	14
Canadiens	5	14	3	46	71	13

Results Jan. 5

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Detroit 6, Americans 5, overtime.
Rangers 3, Canadiens 2, overtime.

By Web Morse
By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The adroit Art Ross sort of pulled a fast one on the other managers of the National Hockey League last night when he edged out the Chicago Black Hawks, 2 to 1. Those two points were one more than the others gathered because Americans and Detroit staged an overtime scoring debacle, 6 to 6, and Canadiens held the Rangers through overtime, 2 to 2, thereby dividing points. Toronto, being idle, stood by helpless.

Where Boston folks naturally like their local townsman Bill Stewart, recently fired by Chicago, it was very appropriate for their satisfaction that the Bruins should beat the Hawks last night. On the other hand Major McLaughlin waggled a knowing finger in pointing out that despite defeat the Hawks finally scored against the Bruins.

Joffre Desilets, former Canadien wing secured in trade for Lou Trudel, punctured the Bruin defense in the third period on a play with Jack Shill and Manager-Coach Paul Thompson. Shill just returned to the game after being out since early season. Dumart tallied for the Bruins in the first period on a play with Bauer and Mel Hill won the game after 18 minutes of the third session unassisted.

Some 7,000 New York fans saw a strange sight on Garden ice last night when their Amerks ran up a four-goal lead as early as five minutes of the second period. It looked like, and probably should have been, an easy win, but Jackie Keating, diminutive little forward from the Maritimes who has been playing minor league hockey for years and years, set off the Detroit scoring spark with a goal at 8m. 31s. and the Wings tallied five more before the end of the game for a division of points.

The New Year seems to have turned the tide somewhat for the floundering Montreal Frenchmen. They are in the midst of a prolonged winning streak (for them) having been unbeaten in three straight games. They beat Chicago 4 to 3, New Year's Day, and held Toronto to a tie, Tuesday, and Rangers last night. George Mantha and Jimmy Ward lit the lights for Canadiens for a two-goal lead, but prosperity did not last for Rangers began to click in the third session, with Clint Smith and Ott Heller scoring. Cecil Hart had Claude Bourque back in the nets for Canadiens.

Carnegie Tech Five Aims at Leadership In Conference Race

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6 (AP)—For the first time in a couple of seasons, Carnegie Tech is nursing hopes of another title in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference.

A seasoned outfit, sparked by little Jim Tumpane, a forward, and Bobby Stark, a six-foot-six center, swept victoriously through three warm-up games and lost only by two points to Westminster to give promise of providing plenty of trouble for league teams.

The Tartans won the conference championship in 1936 in a playoff with Pitt, but skidded to fourth in 1937 and close to the bottom last year.

The high-scoring Stark, rated as probably the best center in the circuit, led the Tech outfit to the early season triumphs over Waynesburg, Geneva and Washington Jefferson.

Tumpane and Miller, forwards; Gordon Combs, Mel Cratsley, a football player, and Walt Loos, guards, fill out the first string squad.

Max Hannum, who has been doubling as coach and publicity director at Tech for seven years, figures his team has a "pretty good chance," at the title providing nothing happens to the first-string players.

Cratsley, who rang up a new conference record last year by scoring 34 points in one game, against West Virginia, already is on the injured list as a result of a football mishap. Hannum complains he has no capable substitutes.

The Tartan schedule calls for 10 conference games, opening tomorrow with the West Virginia Mountaineers, another last division team last year.

'Double-Eagle' Ace

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6 (AP)—Chalk up a "double-eagle" ace for Jimmy Morris, assistant golf pro at Norwood Hills Country Club here.

Morris picked a four-par, tricky 300-yard hole, with a treacherous lake taking up half the distance between tee and green, to score a hole-in-one yesterday.

Syracuse Comes Back

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 6 (AP)—Syracuse cagers came back from a half time deficit of four points to defeat Cornell last night, 41-30, in the first of a two-game series. Syracuse tied the score at 21-all in the first two minutes of the second half as Cornell, just returned from a five-game trip in the mid-West, wilted after a hard fought first half.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Syracuse 41, Cornell 30.
Penn 42, Wartburg 35.
Duquesne 55, Geneva 26.
Rice 51, Texas A. & M. 38.
Alabama 28, Tulane 31.
Georgetown 37, Transylvania 26.
Rhode Island State 80, New Hampshire 43.

And Talking of... Haxey Hoods

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Rather odd, is it not, that, because a lady of the nobility lost her hood while travelling some six hundred years ago, a fantastic sort of football game should be played on the sixth day of each January in the little Lincolnshire village of Haxey? But it is no odder than the game itself, believe me. I have called it a football game. Its general appearance, however, is that of a riot, for the number of players is unrestricted and the rules are somewhat that way too. As may be inferred from the exhortation in a jingle recited, according to custom, by The Jester during some quaint pagentry that precedes the contest:

"House against house, town against town,
If you meet a man, knock him down."

The Jester, let me add, is a character in motley, with a bladder attached to the end of a wand, and, together with 12 gentlemen known as "Boggans" (nobody seems to know why) he is in attendance upon "The Lord of the Hood," a figure conspicuous in a bright red coat and flower-bedecked hat and bearing, as he strides majestically at the head of the company to the field where play commences, a symbolic scepter made of 13 willow wands tied 13 times with willow bands. All this was no doubt quite logical at some time or other.

Game Is On

Well, at the appointed hour, the "lord" tosses the first Hood up into the air, and, as it falls, the players rush for it and the game is on. Once it has been thrown up, the Hood, which could be described less romantically as a roll of sacking shaped vaguely like an American football, can be carried, kicked or thrown, and it remains in play continuously until one of two things has happened. Until either it has been taken out of the Boggans' reach or a Boggan has laid his hand upon it.

When the latter eventuality occurs, the Hood is declared "dead" and is handed back to the "lord," for him to toss it up again. In the old days, he was expected to buy it back from the person who touched it. Now, however, folk who capture the Hood keep it as a memento of a strenuous day, and a fresh plaything takes its place.

In theory, the Hood is not considered to have been taken out of the Boggans' reach until it has been carried beyond the bounds of Haxey parish. But, in practice, as such an achievement entails a run of two miles, the Boggans give up the pursuit of any Hood-holder who gets away to a long start. I nearly forgot to tell you, by the way, that the Boggans' aim is to retain possession of the Hood, to which end they are stationed at regular intervals around the wheat-sown field where play begins.

Hundreds In the Fray

Scrabbling about for successive Hoods goes on until the first shades of evening fall. And then comes the grand climax—the Sway, a species of super-Rugby football scrummage, nominally between the parishioners in the west end of the village and those in the east end. This demands a special durable leather Hood, and same one is used, for this phase of operations, year after year. Hundreds of people join in the fray—they have to be pretty durable, too—and the compromise, not only easterners and westerners, but casual adventurers in quest of experience. Which they quite unfailingly get.

When the Hood reaches what is regarded as the territory of the easterners or the westerners, or when the "lord" (the Master of Ceremonies and referee) decrees that one side or the other has gained sufficient ground to merit victory, a halt is called, and the participants adjourn for high junketings. The Hood remaining in the end of the village toward which it has been carried, until the "lord" demands its use the following year. And all this, so the legend goes, because Lady Mowbray lost her hood when out one day in the fourteenth century, and because the gallant young man who found it became involved in a rousing fight for the honor of returning the headdress to its fair owner.

There are several weird games more or less comparable to this in England. Such as "bottle-kicking" at Hallaton, in Leicestershire, and the Shrovetide football game at Ashbourne, played in and out of a little Derbyshire river. Survivals, these, of the days when football was what you made it.

Drawn by John Allan May

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Boston Amusements---Current Films, Radio Prospects, Music

'The Shining Hour' Filmed; 'Going Places' With Music

Exhibitors have had trouble making up their minds whether "The Shining Hour" or "Dramatic School" is the principal item of the new bill at the Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters. In spite of a good performance by Luise Rainer in the latter film, we plump for "The Shining Hour" as the more honest job of work.

Those who know Keith Winter's play will find that some sea changes have taken place on its journey to Hollywood. The farm has been moved from Yorkshire to Wisconsin, the bride comes from a New York night club instead of from the glamorous East, and Judy is rescued from the burning house as a preliminary to a happy ending.

But these changes do the play no harm at all. Farming is as popular in the Middle West as in Yorkshire, a night club bride does very well, and the rescue is no more melodramatic or improbable than Mr. Winter's fire was in the first place. There is of course a little taste of Hollywood honey, but it is not unpalatable, especially since no punches have been pulled in the battle between Henry's bride and his sister.

Joan Crawford is the Mariella, now renamed Olivia (originally Maggie) Riley, the girl who brings a new note into the farm life of Wisconsin. Her wisecracks are very realistic. Fay Bainter makes really detestable the sister who causes the trouble. Margaret Sullavan uses her famous beauty and her throaty voice to appealing purpose as Judy. Melvyn Douglas is a likable Henry. Robert Young is more successful in comedy than in serious scenes.

Frank Borzage's direction is sensitive and the technical work is excellent.

"Dramatic School" presents Miss Rainer and Paulette Goddard in a rather confused production of a rather sentimental story taken from a Hungarian play. Miss Rainer is charming as a young girl who goes through a great many synthetic troubles to become a star. There is the usual Count to play a somewhat equivocal role in her advancement, a role pleasantly taken by Alan Marshal.

Paulette Goddard, co-starred with Miss Rainer, does an undistinguished piece of work as a catty fellow-student. Gale Sondergaard on the other hand gives a sympathetic portrayal of a teacher who envies youthful talent. Lana Turner and Henry Stephenson are also featured. Mervyn Leroy produced for MGM and Robert B. Sinclair directed, but we fear the film will add nothing to their reputations. L. A. S.

Paramount-Fenway

A great deal of ground is covered by the two new films in the bill at the Paramount and Fenway.

"Comet over Broadway," for instance, starts in a small town somewhere in America, records a homicide (the audience knows it was unintentional, but the jury calls it first degree murder), sends a husband to prison for life, and launches his wife on a career as an actress as the readiest way to secure his freedom.

The connection between some of these details may sound a bit vague, but scenario writers are ingenious in weaving such yarns together. And who would question logic when Kay Francis is to be seen advancing from success to success until her name is up in lights in London and a long tour on the road lies before her in America.

But her husband is freed, and, like a dutiful wife, she forgets her triumphs and goes back once more to simple domesticity. You can see her at the fade-out, trudging up the road to the prison gate, suitcase in hand, to meet her spouse.

The acting is better than the story. Miss Francis and Ian Hunter do the smoothest work. John Litel, Minna Gombell, Sybil Jason, and Donald Crisp are other conspicuous members of the cast. Busby Berkeley directed.

"Going Places" does not travel so far but when it starts it moves fast. It is another derivation from that once highly popular farce, "The Hottentot." That's the yarn about the fellow who couldn't ride a horse, pretended that he could, and had to make good his boast in a steeplechase.

This time Dick Powell is the victim of the comic dilemma. He is a salesman in a sporting goods store, and to boost business he poses as a gentleman rider from Australia. Little does he guess that he will master a wild horse with the aid of Louis Armstrong and his band. The horse, it seems, has a fondness for trumpet music, so Mr. Armstrong obliges at the proper moment and Mr. Powell reaches a happy ending. Anita Louise, Allen Jenkins, Harold Huber, and Walter Catlett pop in and out of the story. It's not a picture of world-shaking importance, but it has its amusing moments. E. F. M.

Final Toscanini List

What is described as the final revision of the program to be conducted by Arturo Toscanini at the Symphony Hall concert of the NBC Orchestra next Tuesday evening contains just one item of the list as originally announced—the Third Symphony of Brahms.

The concert, according to latest advices, will open with Four Sonatas by Scarlatti, arranged in the form of a Suite and orchestrated by Vicenzo Tommasini, after the ballet, "The Good-Humored Ladies"; and will close with the "Waldweben" and Siegfried's Funeral Music, by Wagner, and Ravel's Second Suite from the ballet, "Daphnis and Chloe."

'Constitution' Portraits

An exhibition of pencil sketches from portrait studies of the signers of the Constitution, made by Peter D. Peterson of Somerville, will open Monday in the lounge gallery of the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street. The drawings were made as a part of a commemorative and educational study project under the Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission. The exhibition will continue until Jan. 30.

At Peabody Playhouse

"To See Ourselves," a play by Basil Beyea, will be presented at the Peabody Playhouse, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, and Thursday evening, Jan. 12, as the Family Welfare Society's "open house" during the Community Crusade for the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Arturo Toscanini
Who will direct the NBC Symphony Orchestra in a concert in Symphony Hall Tuesday evening.

Biggs to Play Pre-Bach Music

E. Power Biggs, who last year treated Boston to its first complete reading of Johann Sebastian Bach's organ works, is about to embark on a new project. Beginning Monday evening at 8:15 in the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, he will give a series of six concerts featuring principally the music of pre-Bach composers.

According to the organist, some of the compositions to be played provided musical fuel which was later to burn in the fire of Bach's genius. The first half of the series will be climaxed appropriately by "The Art of the Fugue," Bach's final work and the only one whose notation contains the master's signature.

Monday evening's program, ranging over nearly four centuries, has a large delegation of English composers, including John Bull, William Walond, John Stanley, William Byrd, and Henry Purcell.

John Bull "Virtuoso"

John Bull (1562-1628) has been called "the most celebrated English virtuoso on the organ and virginals during the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign." He was organist of the Chapel Royal and later of the Cathedral at Antwerp. His renown was so great that when he was appointed to a post at Gresham College—where all lectures were read in Latin—the order of his appointment read that "Mr. Dr. Bull . . . being not able to speak Latin, his lectures are permitted to be altogether in English. . . ."

Bull's variations on "Laet Ons Met Herten Reijne," a Dutch chorale, which Mr. Biggs will play on Monday, is said to be the first English organ piece of this epoch with indications for registration. The organist is able to follow this registration only because the baroque organ at the Germanic possesses a Krummhorn stop.

Next to Henry Purcell, the name of William Byrd (1542/3-1623) is to modern ears the most familiar of the English composers. Byrd was "bred up to musick under Thomas Tallis," according to one authority, and became organist at Lincoln Cathedral when 20. Of Henry Purcell it need merely be said that he was the outstanding English musical figure of the seventeenth century—so great in fact that a pirated musical edition of the "Indian Queen" bore an apology and a dedication to a composer by the pirates!

Work by Vivaldi

Mr. Biggs will open Monday's program with one of the four violin concerto's of the seventeenth century Italian, Antonio Vivaldi, which Bach arranged for the organ. Of the remaining composers, two are German; two, English; one, Danish; and one, from the Netherlands. Jan Pieter Sweelinck (1562-1621) was born in Amsterdam, was the "greatest of Dutch organists," according to Grove, and is said to have been the first composer to assign a real fugal theme to the pedal organ.

Dietrich Buxtehude, whose Chaconne in C Minor will conclude Monday's program, was born in Helsingborg, Sweden, in 1637. At Lübeck, Buxtehude inaugurated a series of evening concerts whose fame spread across Europe. Bach walked 300 miles to Lübeck from Arnstadt for three months of study under Buxtehude.

"Of all the influences brought to bear upon Bach," says one writer, "that of Buxtehude was unquestionably the strongest and deepest."

Later Concerts Planned

The recital will also include compositions by William Walond, seventeenth century English organist; Charles John Stanley (1713-1786), the famous blind organist at Temple Church; Johann Jakob Froberger and Gottfried Walther, German organists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, respectively. Walther was a friend of Bach.

The list of little-known composers will be by no means exhausted with the first concert. On Jan. 16, besides some of those already mentioned, Mr. Biggs will play music of Wilhelm Friedemann Bach, Samuel Scheidt, Johann Pachelbel, Francois Couperin, and Louis Claude Daquin.

Wilhelm Friedemann Bach was Sebastian's eldest son. For the child's training, Sebastian wrote the "Little Preludes," "Preludes for Beginners," the Inventions and Symphonies. Friedemann came closest to his father in ability, but his restless nature led him ultimately to dishonest measures, such as forging one of his father's works.

Teacher of Bach

Johann Pachelbel (1653-1706), born at Nuremberg, was successively organist at Erfurt, Stuttgart, and Gotha. Pachelbel taught Christoph Bach, the oldest brother and teacher of Sebastian. Pachelbel also contributed considerably to the development of the chorale prelude. Samuel Scheidt (1587-1654), a pupil of Sweelinck and organist at Halle for many years, introduced a new school of organ composition. He also originated the "Choralvorspiel," which was to influence Protestant organ music considerably. Scheidt was considered the finest German organist of his time.

Louis Claude Daquin (1694-1772) at six made his début before Louis XIV, became organist of Sainte-Chapelle at 12, and held other important organ posts. Francois Couperin (1631-1700) came of a French family which has been compared to the Bachs of Germany.

"Art of the Fugue"

"The Art of the Fugue" by Bach, which will occupy the entire concert of Jan. 23, provides a fascinating story in itself. Bach composed the work at the close of his career. In fact, the last counterpoint ends abruptly at Bar 239, the final theme in the movement spelling B-A-C-H (b natural) in German notation.

This composition was probably inspired by a visit to Frederick—not yet the Great—in Potsdam, in 1747. Bach's brilliant extemporization upon a theme by Frederick astounded the court. Shortly afterwards, Bach enlarged upon these improvisations, embodied them in "The Musical Offering," and dedicated them to Frederick. Certain limitations in the Royal theme prevented its full exploitation in every fugal form, however, so Bach invented a theme of his own and set to work on his last project.

"The work 'Kunst der Fuge,'" says Mr. Biggs, "occupied the remaining three years of Bach's life, and was published under the supervision of Carl Philip Emmanual Bach, his son, in 1752. It was written in four part open score, and conceived as pure music, rather than for any particular instrument or instrumental combination. From the motto theme all possible fugal types are developed in movements that are amazing examples of Bach's dexterity." J. D. B.

(This is the first of two articles on Mr. Biggs' current series. The second will appear early in February.)

One Show for Three

All three stage shows now in Boston will depart Saturday night, and next week the town will be reduced to one theatrical attraction—the incoming "Victoria Regina" with Helen Hayes as its reigning queen.

Noel Coward's "Set to Music," winding up a fortnight's engagement, will depart toward New York. So too will "Dear Octopus," after ten days here. The latter is due to open Wednesday night at the Broadhurst in New York. "A Moral Entertainment," which has been holding forth at the Copley under the Federal Theater auspices, will end Saturday night, and for the next three weeks the theater will be used to prepare the production of "Macbeth" due to open Jan. 31.

Serge Koussevitzky
In the costume and make-up in which, as Josef Haydn, he will direct the "Farewell" Symphony at the Boston Orchestra's Pension Fund concert on Feb. 1.

Play Renamed

The Francine Larrimore vehicle scheduled to come into the Wilbur, Jan. 30, will be called "O, Stranger, Stranger," instead of "For Proper Baptism."

It develops that the joint authors are Saxon Kling and Esther Forbes, from which it may be guessed that the play is based on one of Miss Forbes' novels.

The cast includes, besides Miss Larrimore, Viola Roache, Otto Shulett, and Seth Arnold.

Elsie Janis Again Star in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—Elsie Janis is back in New York in a show that is not so much a revue as it is a series of acts by young persons, who may be potentially top performers. But the real show is still as it was in those barracks in France during the World War days—a gay entertainer known as Elsie Janis.

There is a group of eight men singers, "The Virginians," who appeared recently in "Sing Out the News." Young Bill Walker got his booking because his father wrote Miss Janis that his son could whirl a lariat better than Will Rogers.

But eventually it is to Miss Janis that the program returns. She sings and talks through many moments that are sentimental, and sweeps off into a satire on the way Sascha Guitry would sing a French song, and into a Cockney version of "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Netherlands Ballet Coming

The first Netherlands Ballet company ever to tour the United States, will open its American season in New York on Jan. 8, under sponsorship of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and the former Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

The company of 14 dancers known as the Netherlands Ballet, headed by Yvonne Georgi, who toured the country for several seasons as Harald Kreutzberg's partner, will visit Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Washington, Cleveland, and Detroit.

Georges Enesco
Who will be guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at its concerts of next week in Cambridge and Boston.

Toscanini Returns to Air

Week-End Radio Specials

The return of Arturo Toscanini to direct the concerts of the NBC Symphony Orchestra and the guest appearance of Georges Enesco, Rumanian composer and violinist, mark two of the musical events of note in week-end radio programs. Some of tonight's features:

Drama

Elmer Rice's "Counsellor-at-Law," to be done by Orson Welles, with Alice MacMahon of the screen and stage, and Mrs. Gertrude Berg of the radio "Goldbergs" in support, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Comedy

Gracie Allen to fall in with annual custom of naming the ten best with her own version of "Ten Outstanding Events of 1938," CBS to WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday Talks

Address by President Roosevelt at Jackson Day dinner of Democratic National Committee, from Washington, D. C.; Postmaster General James A. Farley, Chairman, to introduce Mr. Roosevelt, NBC-Red to WNAC, CBS to WEEI, Mutual to WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Premiere of "University Life" to present Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler in series of programs by various colleges and universities, Mutual to WAAB, 1 p. m.

Serious Music

Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," to be presented by Metropolitan Opera, NBC-Red to WNAC, 1:55 p. m., with Lotte Lehmann, Emanuel List, Rise Stevens, and Friedrich Schorr in cast.

Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony; Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Haydn, in an orchestral arrangement by Edmund Rubbra; Charles Martin Loeffler's "Memories of My Childhood"; Wagner's Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," programmed by Arturo Toscanini returning to continue season with NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10 p. m.

Drama

Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird," in juvenile "Once Upon a Time" Federal Theater series, Mutual to WAAB, 2:30.

Return of "Renfrew of the Mounted," juvenile Canadian Mounted Police serial drama in revised form said to conform more to what parents think this type of drama ought to portray, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 6:30 p. m.

Popular

"Moods for Moderns," musical variety, to present Rodgers and Hart's "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue" in form orchestrated for Paul Whiteman from the satirical ballet as originally presented in the musical comedy, "On Your Toes," CBS to WEEI, 1:30 p. m.

Louis Armstrong, negro trumpeter; Joe Venuti, swing violinist; Andrews Sisters, vocal trio, guest of CBS Swing Club, CBS to WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Sunday

Two premieres of shows featuring movie talent are scheduled for the Columbia network Sunday. These are:

"Gateway to Hollywood," which will serve as a springboard for promising screen talent, CBS to WEEI at 6:30 p. m.; Miriam Hopkins Joan Bennett, and Edward Arnold to appear in premiere; also Camille Patti of Texas and Ralph Bowman of Nebraska take their first steps to possible fame.

Screen Actors Guild, for Motion Picture Relief Fund, to present premiere of CBS-to-WEEI show, 7:30 p. m.; Joan Crawford, Jack Benny, Judy Garland, and Reginald Gardiner to be heard in premiere.

Serious Music

All-Wagner program with Overture and Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," and "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" from "Götterdämmerung," by orchestra; "Wotan's Farewell" and "Magic Fire" music from "Die Walküre," by Raymond Lutz, baritone, in Radio City music hour, NBC-Blue to WBZ, noon.

Bach's "Brandenburg" Concerto; Debussy's Preludes and Entr'actes from "Pelléas and Mélisande"; Sibelius's Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in D Minor, Op. 47, with Guila Bustabo, Italian violinist, as soloist; Wagner's Overture to "Tannhäuser," conducted by John Barbirolli in New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra concert, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.

Budapest Quartet in chamber music of Bach and Haydn, for those who wish to tune out of town, NBC-Blue network, 6 p. m.

Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" by Alfred Wallenstein's Cantata group, Mutual to WAAB, 7 p. m.

Georges Enesco composer-violinist, to be heard in Allegro movement from Saint-Saëns's Concerto in B Minor, Bach's "Air on G String" and Scarletescu's "Bagatelle in Rumanian Style," in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Talks

"American Arms—For What?" University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red to WNAC, 12:30 p. m.

Alfred Kreymborg's "Fable in Verse," NBC-Red to WNAC, 2:45 p. m.; members of the animal kingdom will be heard in a Disney setting with a dash of Aesop.

Film critics of New York to present their awards for outstanding achievements in 1938, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 7 p. m.

"Dear Mr. President." Harold L. Ickes and officials of Department of the Interior in a verbal report to the President on the 1938 activities of the Department. Mutual to WAAB, 8 p. m.

Drama

Oliver Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" in "Great Plays" series, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 1 p. m.

A. D. H.

In 'Kentucky' Horses Find Film Friends

Color photography adds unmistakably to the pleasure of "Kentucky" at the Metropolitan. It is a handsome film, skilfully photographed by Ray Rennahan and Ernest Palmer, and directed by David Butler in a manner to take advantage of its pictorial possibilities.

There is abundant scope for such treatment, for the story is largely concerned with the thoroughbred horses of the Blue Grass State. Many of the scenes are laid out of doors, and the climactic moments take place at the race track. It is not a racing film in the ordinary meaning of the term; for all concerned seem to have a genuine admiration for the horse; and their fondness for animal has added characterising touches to their work.

Perhaps the story begins further back in history than is necessary. It opens during the Civil War, with a brief prelude to sketch the origin of a feud between two prominent Kentucky families. The bulk of the narrative is contemporary, with the descendants of the enemies of the 60's still looking askance at each other. The breach is ended, Montague-Capulet fashion, when romance joins the son of one family with the daughter of the other. But not until there has been a good deal about the training of colts for track achievements, and a Kentucky Derby has been run at Churchill Downs.

Loretta Young and Richard Greene are a decorative pair of young romanticists. But the characterization that is likely to be remembered is that of Walter Brennan, as a salty Southerner who knows race horses, and can tell a winner by looking in the animal's eyes. "There's a look of eagles in 'em," he explains with emphasis, "something that tells they're not to be beaten."

Douglas Dumbrille, Karen Morley, Moroni Olsen, and Charles Waldron are among the other members of a cast which generally acquits itself with dignity.

"Up the River," the second film on the bill, is frankly a burlesque of prison conditions in which the social developments of penology are caricatured. Jimmy Durante tried something of the same sort a few seasons ago in the musical show "Red, Hot, and Blue," but this is more broadly done. Arthur Treacher, Preston Foster, Tony Martin, Phyllis Brooks, and Slim Summerville are among the prominent players. E. F. M.

They Look—and Ponder

Dita Parlo

Jean Gabin

In two scenes from "Grand Illusion," prize-winning French film in prospect for Sunday at the Fine Arts.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT — One Week Only—Beg. Mon. Eve., 8:30 (Matinees Wed. and Sat.) Triumphant Return Engagement
HELEN HAYES in GILBERT MILLER'S
Victoria Regina
SEATS NOW | EVES., $1.10 to $3.30 MATS., $1.10 to $2.75

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M HITS—2
Joan Crawford • Margaret Sullavan
"THE SHINING HOUR"
Also: "DRAMATIC SCHOOL"
Luise Rainer • Paulette Goddard

CROOKS
Leading Met. Opera Tenor
TICKETS Still available at Jordan Hall from 10:30 to 5:30 for SUN. AFT., JAN. 8 ($1.50 to $2.50 plus tax).
(Mgt. Aaron Richmond)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
SUN., JAN. 22, at 3:30
Rachmaninoff

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
James Cagney—Pat O'Brien
"ANGELS WITH DIRTY FACES"
Dick Powell—Olivia deHavilland
"HARD TO GET"

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Orch $2.20; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK CITY

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evgs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honey Child
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St. Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S New Farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

★★★★ (Four Stars)—MANTLE, News
OUTWARD BOUND
By SUTTON VANE
with Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed and ALL-STAR CAST
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'dway. BRy. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London | GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Fri. and Sat. Eves. and Sat. Mat., "TRIAL BY JURY" and "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."
Jan. 9, 10, 11th, "THE MIKADO"
January 12, 13 and 14th, "IOLANTHE"
MARTIN BECK THEA., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.
Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. and Sat. 2:15

Last 3 Weeks — EVENINGS at 8:30 Mat. Sats. 1 p.m. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 8:10 to 9:10
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664

Mats. WED. and SAT., $1.10 to $2.20
"Funnier than the Pulitzer Prize"—Jean Nathan
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St., Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$2.20 ex. Sat., hol. eves. and hols.

"KENTUCKY"
Loretta YOUNG · Richard GREENE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 40
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-6390
Evgs. 8:30—Orch. $4.40; Balcony $3.30 to $1.10. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

Commerce and Finance

Budget Data Leave Street Calm; Sees $4,500,000,000 Deficit

Business and Industry

Asserts Current Distribution Of Wealth Not Unfair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—There is nothing wrong at all with the present distribution of wealth in the United States, Carl Snyder, Economist and author, and formerly statistician for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, told members assembled here in Richmond for the 103rd meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The statement was made and statistical matter presented despite the expressed feelings of many natural scientists during the past two or three years that something is definitely wrong with a system that gives the control of vast wealth to a few, very little to a great many, and only farthings to the great mass of people. The men of research have already taken elementary steps to see what can be done about it.

The capacity to gain wealth, asserted Mr. Snyder, is an expression of high talent and genius, and is bestowed on the few just as genius in music, arts, military life and other fields, is limited to the few. "Genius of any kind is rare. A moderate degree of ability is to be found in a far larger number, while those of relatively little capacity or achievement are present in enormous number.

Disparity in Abilities

"If, now in turn the ability to build up a fortune is distributed in exactly the same way, then we should find in the income tax returns, where they exist, exactly what do we find, one or two individuals at the very top, and the number steadily increasing in each class of low income, until at the base we find an enormous number, something like 70 to 80 per cent of the whole population with incomes that do not differ very widely; in the United States, in normal times, between fifteen hundred and three or four thousand dollars. Below this, the 'under-competent,' the 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.'

"Now, if large fortunes represented only the earnings of great musicians or artists, or historians, or men of science, etc., we may surmise that there would be no bitter feelings of antagonism and resentment, no disposition to despoil them of their fortunes, nor to tax them unduly. In the main these types contribute directly to our pleasures, and there are few to feel that here is some kind of profound 'unfairness' that ought to be corrected by law.

"Why then the widespread belief that somehow 'property' represents an 'expropriation' of the masses? The obvious answer is that money and income are a most intimate part of all our lives and represent a well-nigh universal aspiration. There is a widespread belief that great fortunes usually represent some kind of chicanery or unfair advantages.

"Yet another factor is the belief that largely, large incomes are inherited, and so the widespread feeling that they should be heavily taxed. Yet this belief seems clearly at variance with ascertainable facts. A very large proportion of rich men were born poor."

Mr. Snyder made the forecast that if the system by which wealth and welfare has been established within historic time survive unchanged for another decennium or two then even greater fortunes will be amassed by the one or two rich men in each generation and "we shall see industrial and technical development and the wide diffusion of the comforts and luxuries which these supply, perhaps surpassing the achievement of the "era" which came to an unhappy halt at the beginning of this decade.

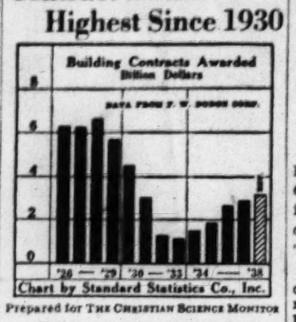
Would Arrest Progress

"In any event, the spoliation of the rich would not have any very great effect in the redistribution of income. It would apparently result in placing untold millions upon the relief rolls permanently, a highly dangerous factor in popular government. For the rest, it seems so little recognized that all the 'rich' can subtract from the total income is their personal expenditures. The rest of their possessions and all their incomes are put back into industry, to the service of the whole population.

"We cannot do much in the way of leveling up; the only difference would be to the mass of defectives and incompetents that make up the 'mongol' in our midst."

A further evil, he pointed out, is that all such attempts at "leveling" apparently mean always the arrest of industrial growth and economic progress; that is to say, the increase in general well-being. The only alternatives to the maintenance, unfettered and unhampered of the system by which the United States has realized the economic miracle of the past 100 years or more; with a promise of achievement almost without limit, are: Socialism, Communism, Fascism, or some other scheme or proposal that trails behind radical efforts to overturn or disrupt present economic system.

Contract Awards Highest Since 1930



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Building contract awards in 1938, according to F. W. Dodge figures and an estimate by the Standard Statistics Company for December, are higher than for any year since 1930. Further gains may be expected in 1939.

10 P. C. Wage Cut Restored to 5000 By Westinghouse

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company announced it was restoring a 10 per cent wage cut to 5,000 of its 15,000 workers because of "improved business conditions."

The boost came as the steel industry joined other leaders in a new year's surge of activity, with Pittsburgh mills increasing output more than 15 per cent since the holidays.

President George H. Bucher of Westinghouse said all employees receiving $125 monthly or less would have their pay returned to the level of last June 1. The company at that time cut all salaried employees and executives 10 per cent.

Receives Contract

Less than 24 hours before the announcement, the company received a $2,233,000 contract for machinery for two navy battleships and a $764,000 order for two giant power generators at Charleston, S. C.

Informed steel sources were confident business in 1939 will be better than last year. Prices were firmer than they have been in months. Labor seemed settled (the smaller concerns buying raw steel and selling finished products have been squeezed by prices and at least two have obtained wage concessions), and inventories are normal or low. Orders are increasing after a December lull.

The jump in steel operations—17 points in Pittsburgh to 45 per cent of capacity, 15 in Wheeling to 77; 11 in Cleveland to 51, and 7 in Chicago to 50—has been without benefit of any considerable amount of buying from three major consumers.

This trio—rails, oils and canneries—usually place orders within the next 60 days for the year. In the past 60 days railroads have placed orders for more than $20,000,000 but many millions more than this are expected, especially if some plan for financial assistance is advanced the roads.

Tin Plate Active

The Iron Age, which closely watches steel conditions, said final quarter operations of 1938 were sufficient to produce 40,000,000 tons a year, with few rail, oil or tin plate orders. It forecast operations of at least a similar rate in the first quarter of 1939.

Employment in steel this month is expected to exceed the 450,000 who worked in November and were paid $61,054,000. Last October's pay roll was $56,176,000.

Business Loans Off $14,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans by Federal Reserve banks for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes decreased $14,000,000 in the week ended Dec. 28.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that the total of such loans to 101 leading banks was $3,843,000,000 during the week. Half of the decline was in New York City.

Street Thinks Federal Deficit Will Be Billion Over Estimate

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street took the budget statement without much interest. The stock market sold off in the afternoon, so that it might have seemed that the message was taken bearishly. But the Street, like the front pages of the afternoon paper, was more preoccupied with the Frankfurter appointment than with the budget. The budget did not contain enough in the way of surprises to dismay either of the two leading schools of thought here—those who think prosperity depends on smaller deficits or those who think it depends on larger ones.

There was no surprise in the announcement that the President wanted the nuisance taxes extended from June 30 because "their collection has been perfected and our economy has become adjusted to them"; nor yet any surprise that the Administration will ask for processing taxes. The deficit estimated for the current fiscal year to end next June 30 is about the same as was officially predicted last summer, which was a slight surprise.

WPA Gets the Increase

The Street noted that the President took advantage of an estimated increase in revenues of about $500,000,000 over last summer's estimate (presumably due to business improvement) to hoist his estimate of expenditures by about the same amount (it will go into WPA chiefly). But this wasn't a surprise.

Neither was there any surprise that the deficit for the following fiscal year, 1939-1940, which starts this summer and ends 18 months from now, was round $3,300,000,000. This estimate has never been much more than a flight of the Treasury's imagination.

The only conclusion naturally drawn here from the $3,300,000,000 estimate was that the final outturn in mid-1940 will be a deficit of around $4,500,000,000, for the final outturn under President Roosevelt is always $1,000,000,000-$2,000,000,000 above the estimate he makes 18 months in advance. He used to predict a balanced budget for the end of these 18-month-off year-ends, but he has given that up in favor of the more fashionable J. M. Keynes, Marriner Eccles, Cushman Coyle theories of the moment, dealing with the grander and less tangible concepts of national income and national wealth.

There was, it is true, a certain amount of amusement in the President's adherence to his usual custom of raising his estimate of expenditure with each successive official budget statement. For the current fiscal year ending June 30, the increase in estimated expenditure over that of last July has been mentioned above, around $500,000,000.

Budget Received Indifferently

The various estimates of federal outlays for the current fiscal year have been as follows:

January 4, 1938	$6,869,000,000
July, 1938	8,895,000,000
January 5, 1938	9,492,000,000

Somewhat the same thing occurred to the net deficit for the year ended last June. The President's successive estimates on this were:

January, 1937	$37,000,000
April, 1937	418,000,000
October, 1937	695,000,000
January, 1938	1,088,000,000
Actual	1,459,000,000

But while there were no surprises of any moment to the Street in the budget, which was received with about the same indifference as that of last January (which made a new low in Wall Street attention) there was considerable interest in the elaborate argument with which the Chief Executive explained himself. A rather cynical Street paraphrase of this would be as follows:

"I am going to give those unaccustomed to budget statements a little elementary lecture. Tax revenues depend on national income, and so we will turn our attention immediately away from taxes, about which we can do something, to national income, which is more interesting. If we could get national income up, say 50 per cent, to $90,000,000,000 we wouldn't have to worry about the budget or the deficit, for at present rates, taxes would roll in to the tune of about $10,600,000,000 a year, which is more than we are spending yet.

Better Accounting Needed

"The National Income was $81,000,000,000 in the 1929 to which we don't want to return, and now it is $60,000,000,000. So we must try wise fiscal policies and other acts of Government to get it back, and we are continually studying this here at Washington. Let us concentrate on that and not on the deficit."

"We used to lump all the Government's expenses as ordinary expenses but we can do better than that. We can check off the unusual ones as 'extraordinary.' For instance, public works. We can also call a large part of our additional defense outlays 'temporary.' Then outlays for things like the FCA, Export-Import Bank, Inland Waterways, RFC, and Maritime Commission we can call capital outlays.

"Then we can do just as a business corporation does, carry in our income (and outgo) statement merely the annual profit or loss we sustain on these. Then of course there are many things which are not built for profit, like highways and post offices and WPA projects. As Cushman Coyle says, these are part of the national wealth, so we needn't worry if we borrow to finance them. And the other outlays, like those of direct relief, for which we haven't anything tangible to show, are still, you must agree, necessary and useful outlays to protect our human values.

Must Not Disturb Recovery

"Now if we make these and other changes I shall later suggest, in our budget statements, we shall have more accurate and intelligent statements of the financial operation of the Government. Meantime we cannot afford to cut expenditures too suddenly, or increase taxes drastically. That would disturb recovery. At present, however, neither can we afford to give up the taxes imposed temporarily seven years ago for the emergency."

This caricature of the President's remarks is not as harsh as the prevailing comments here on the philosophy he presented. The general opinion is that he is catching at any argument to protect the fiscal status quo and maintain the present gravy-train. However, opposition to the program on other than moral or logical grounds is not strong because despite vociferous protests from the Street, the pump-priming theory has wide acceptance here. Many feel that recovery is not possible without continued Government deficits, and that when these deficits eventually become self-defeating, those here who now favor them will be sufficiently alert in speculation to "get out in time." These people are willing to accept the logical "tours de force" and adroit reasoning necessary to sell repeated deficits (next year's will be the tenth in succession) to a public still slightly convinced that debts must ultimately be paid.

Chicago Grocery Clerks' Pay Raised

CHICAGO (AP)—A labor contract just signed will give 10,000 Chicago grocery clerks a $500,000 aggregate raise in pay and cut nine hours from their work week.

After six weeks' negotiation the contract was signed by the Community Retail Stores Association, representing 3400 neighborhood grocers, and the Grocery Clerks Union, Local 1,248, an A. F. of L. affiliate. It marks the second year of contractual relations between the Employer's Association and the union.

Buckner Pleads Innocent

NEW YORK (AP)—William P. Buckner, Jr., and William J. Gillespie, pleaded innocent in Federal Court to an indictment charging mail fraud and conspiracy in their activities in connection with Philippine Railway bonds.

Farm Prices Now 23 P. C. Above 1938 Slump Level

CHICAGO (AP)—Farmers start 1939 with prices of important commodities averaging 23 per cent higher than they were at the bottom of the 1938 slump, an analysis of Chicago markets showed.

Prices have risen the past few months despite substantial surpluses of most grains, increasing supplies of some livestock and heavy storage stocks of butter.

This circumstance, market experts said, added weight to Government forecasts that farm income would improve. Income was estimated to have dropped about 12 per cent in 1938 from the 1937 total, which was the best since 1929. However, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecast 1939 income, including funds from non-farm sources and benefit payments, would be larger than last year.

Comparison of prices quoted on various commodity markets here with the low points reached by these products during 1938 showed grains have increased in value from 14 to 30 per cent. Quotations for choice and prime steers have risen 40 per cent, hogs 5 per cent and eggs 50 per cent.

Most important farm items except cattle, however, are priced lower than a year ago when commodity values were on the downward swing from the recovery peaks reached in 1937. Losses compared with a year ago ranged from 3 to 33 per cent. Compared with the low levels farm prices reached in 1932-33, however, current quotations were more than double, in most cases.

Higher prices received for grain, fruit, truck crops and dairy products have accounted for part of the recent rise in the general level of commodity values.

The following table of approximate Chicago market prices shows what has happened in the commodity markets:

	Current	Year Ago	Recvry High	1938 Low	1932 Low
Hogs, top	7.70	8.60	13.75	7.35	3.10
Corn	54	62	1.40	43	20
Wheat	70	93	1.45	61	41
Butter	25¾	32½	37	25¼	14⅛
Steers	12.25	10.50	18.00	8.75	5.50
Eggs	23½	25½	33½	16¾	12⅞
Oats	30	31	56¼	23	14
Rye	49	74	1.32	40	30

Canada's Mineral Production Last Year Near '37 Record

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's 1938 mineral production, estimated at $440,634,000 in a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, fell slightly short of the record of $437,339,092 achieved in 1937. "Canada's Mining Industry," the summary said, "now is definitely established on a very firm basis and its success reacts favorably on the whole economic life of the country."

Despite the 4 per cent decrease from 1937 in aggregate value, which resulted almost entirely from the decline in base metal prices, a falling-off in sales of some of the more important non-metallic minerals and a curtailed structural materials output, many outstanding developments in the Dominion's mining industry were reported during the year just past, the report said.

Record Gold Output

Gold output reached a new peak and the productive field widened. Crude petroleum output more than doubled.

Canadian copper production established a new high output record during 1938. Output stood at 585,521,538 pounds against 530,028,615 pounds in 1937, an increase of 10 per cent, but owing to lower average prices, the value at $57,876,000 was 16 per cent under 1937. A copper deposit of major importance was reported as being discovered at the Waite-Amulet mines although some time must elapse before it can be developed ready for production.

Nickel production was about 7 per cent less than in 1937 at 209,305,951 pounds valued at $53,666,000 while lead production totaled 417,399,800 pounds, an increase of 1 per cent over 1937 but owing to the drop in average price from 5.11 cents in 1937 to 3.35 the 1938 production was 34 per cent lower at $13,977,000. Zinc output totaled 374,615,462 pounds against 370,337,589 but the value was 36 per cent less at $11,538,000.

Crude Oil Output

Silver, associated with practically every metallic ore mined in Canada, was produced to the extent of 21,906,709 fine ounces valued at $9,527,000, a drop of five per cent in quantity and 8 per cent in value.

Canada is the world's largest producer of platinum metals and output in this group totaled 282,711 fine ounces valued at $8,652,000 as against 259,206 at $9,932,588 in 1937.

Production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in Canada this year set up a new high record of 6,870,000 barrels, worth $11,314,000 compared with the previous high mark, established in 1937, of 2,943,750 barrels at $5,398,353. The Turner Valley field in Alberta continued in 1938 to be the focal point of interest in the petroleum industry in Canada. An advance of 3 per cent was recorded in production of natural gas in Canada during 1938 compared with 1937; the totals were 33,351,000,000 compared with 32,380,991,000.

Production of non-metallic minerals, other than fuels, aggregated $19,406,000, against $22,495,271 in 1937. Asbestos production at 212,262,000 was down 15 per cent and gypsum, which Canada exports in large quantities, was off 7 per cent in quantity and 6 per cent in value. Salt production totaled 464,994 pounds worth $1,874,000 a slight increase in quantity and value of 1937.

Sales of structural materials declined 11 per cent in 1938 to $31,147,000 from $34,869,699 in 1937. Clay products was off 7 per cent in value to $4,210,000; Cement sales totaled 5,474,755 barrels worth $8,241,000 against 6,168,971 at $9,095,867. Sales of lime at $15,514,000 were 11 per cent less.

Coal production in Canada during 1938 declined 9 per cent to 14,379,363 tons from the 1937 total of 15,835,964. Nova Scotia output was 13 per cent lower; New Brunswick's 10; Saskatchewan four; Alberta four and British Columbia 11.

Excess Reserves Up $230,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Excess reserves of Federal Reserve banks expanded $230,000,000 during the week ended January 5 to put those lendable funds at a $3,300,000,000 total.

The Federal Reserve Board said reserve balances of member banks increased $2,200,000. Return to banks of money used in holiday spending helped account for a big share of that increase, money in circulation decreasing $73,000,000.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK

1864—75 YEARS OF SERVICE—1939

165 Dudley Street, Roxbury

INTEREST BEGINS JANUARY 16

Deposits received by mail.

The SECOND NATIONAL

Bank of Boston

FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition

December 31, 1938

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$30,783,944.63
United States Government Securities		13,249,108.92
State and Municipal Securities		2,867,977.06
Other Securities		4,082,782.12
Loans and Discounts		34,969,273.40
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$5,012,833.19	
Less: Amount in Portfolio	4,811,409.32	
		201,423.87
Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures		250,000.00
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		123,711.56
TOTAL		$86,528,221.56

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$77,646,417.74	
Time	918,538.53	
		$78,564,956.27
Capital	$2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	770,171.58	
		6,770,171.58
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	$251,631.70	
Contingencies	595,000.00	
Dividend Payable January 3, 1939	80,000.00	
		926,631.70
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$5,077,871.33	
Less: Amount in Portfolio	4,811,409.32	
		266,462.01
TOTAL		$86,528,221.56

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $4,245,488.08 are secured by pledged assets totaling $4,425,662.01.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

1784 ★ 1939

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of December 31, 1938

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$326,108,070.19
United States Government Securities	110,703,321.26
State and Municipal Securities	14,072,436.70
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	17,079,814.45
Loans, Discounts and Investments	272,858,239.09
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	8,463,019.55
Banking Houses	13,038,656.05
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	2,756,985.38
Total	$765,080,542.67

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$662,094,180.93
Acceptances Executed for Customers		9,187,024.82
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		538,280.84
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount and Contingencies		13,076,873.43
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	52,371,682.65	80,184,182.65
Total		$765,080,542.67

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Odd-lot inactive issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day	1,270,170
1939 volume to date	4,293,700
1938 volume to date	1,009,070

Steels, Utilities And Motors Rise In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Steels, motors and utilities moved to the fore in today's stock market after extending Thursday's retreat in the forenoon. A number of specialties pushed upward and the aircrafts came back moderately.

The upward reversal was executed on small volume. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,000,000, slowest of the week. Gains ran to a point or so among selected issues near the final hour.

Bonds did better along with commodities. Sterling rallied sharply in terms of the dollar on reports the Bank of England, in order to bolster this currency, had shifted 200,000,000 pounds in gold to the British equalization fund.

A few stocks managed to post new 1938-39 peaks. Among these were American Telephone and Cluett Peabody, both strong in the preceding session.

Slight improvement was registered in virtually all groups. Favored were Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown, Chrysler, Boeing, Glenn Martin, Bendix, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, Philip Morris, Loft, Paramount, N. Y. Central, and Northern Pacific.

Lagging tendencies were exhibited by Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Air Reduction, Westinghouse, American Smelting, Kennecott, Dow Chemical, U. S. Gypsum, and Texas Corp.

Inclined to tilt forward in the curb were Lockheed, Bell Aircraft, Electric Bond & Share, and Niagara Hudson Power.

Bonds Irregular

U. S. Governments held the bond market spotlight today with general gains ranging to 10-32ds of a point.

The rise attracted attention in view of the wide comment on the big Federal deficit indicated by President Roosevelt's budget message submitted yesterday. Trading circles said the Federal financing details brought no appreciable volume of offerings and on this sign of stability dealers bought.

Corporate loans had good support except in a few low priced rails and other speculative categories subject to profit selling.

Up fractions to a point or more at the start of the final hour were Atlantic Coast Line collateral 4s, Erie general 6s, Southern Railway 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, and Texas Corp. 3½s. Some loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Rock Island, Illinois Central and Utilities Power & Light retreated moderately.

Wheat Prices Show Fractional Declines

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—A fractional decline of wheat prices today attracted enough buying credited to mills and elevators to cause a rally late in the session that erased most of the early losses.

Some purchasing by previous sellers presumably to take profits was noted and there were reports dealers may have removed hedges on wheat sold through the Government for export.

Good demand for cash corn and some export business, which lifted corn quotations, helped steady the wheat market.

Wheat closed unchanged to 1 lower than yesterday, May 69⅜-⅞, July 69⅞-70; corn unchanged to ⅝ higher, May 53½-⅝, July 54½-⅝; oats unchanged to ⅛ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Early steadiness in the stock market was lost later today and final prices were lower for most groups. Gilt-edge issues were under pressure. Foreign bonds, oils and industrials were quiet. Trans-Atlantics recovered partly from opening lows.

Paris—The Bourse weakened in light trading today. Bank of France dropped 270 francs for the day. International issues were in supply. Suez Canal ending 240 francs lower. Losses in rentes ranged up to 2 francs.

Liverpool—Lower North American cash wheat offers touched off scattering selling in futures today and final prices were off ½ to ⅝ penny. Reports of smaller world shipments steadied the market somewhat in late trading. Cotton futures closed 5 to 7 lower under general liquidation and easier sterling. Selling of Egyptian cotton was fairly heavy. Trade price fixing gave some scale-down support.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 6

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.64⅛	$4.63⅝	$4.8707
Cables	4.64⅝	4.63⅝	4.8707
France—franc	.0262¾x	.0262¾x	.0279
Belgium—Belga	.1687	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2259	.2256	.1
Italy—lira	.0526¾x	.0526¾x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4012	.4009	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5439	.5434	.5
Sweden—krona	.2393	.2390	.4537
Norway—krone	.2336	.2333	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2075	.2073	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086	.0086	.0220
Austria—schilling	*	*	.2382
Czech'via—koruna	.0342¼	.0342¼	.0351
Finland-finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0425	.0425	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2290	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2040
Peru—sol	.3050	.3050	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3850	.3850	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2709	.2706	.8440
India—rupee	.3472	.3468	.6180
Java—florin	.5431	.5449	.6804
Hong Kong—dol	.2919	.2895	*
Shanghai—dol	.1682½	.1650	*
Straits—dol	.5409	.5410	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4978	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	9-16	.9912½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. (Parity changed, new value not yet determined. xPaper rate. xNominal. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	4	58	58	58	— ½
123¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
92	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	45	45	45	+1
12¾	6½	Adams Exp (.20a)	12	10¾	10½	10⅝	
24	14⅝	Adams-Millis (1¼a)	1	21	21	21	Dec 31
39	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	27½	27	27	Jan 5
67½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	19	64⅛	63½	63⅝	—1⅛
1⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1	1	1	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Alaska Juneau (1)	17	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	8½	Alleghany pf xw	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jan 5
17⅞	6¾	Alleghany pf $30 ww	4	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	12½	12½	13½	Jan 5
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	18	18	18	
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	7	27½	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 5
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	8	191	189	189	Jan 5
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	12	12	12	Jan 5
14⅝	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝a)	5	13	13	13	
13½	4½	Allied Stores	30	10⅝	10¼	10½	
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jan 5
55¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	23	47	46	46½	—1
20	11½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	19¼	19½	19½	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 3
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	—1
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	3	24	23½	2	+ ⅛
13½	10	Am Bk Note (.10g)	6	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
14⅝	6¾	Am Bosch	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	4	53	52½	53	+ ½
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	99½	99	99½	
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	174⅝	174⅝	174⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	15	33½	32⅝	33¼	+ ¼
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½ex)	1	53	53	53	+ ½
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	8	23¼	23	23	
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	Jan 3
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	6	11⅛	10⅞	10⅝	Jan 5
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	2	10	10	10	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7¾	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
5¼	1¼	Am & For Power	24	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
90⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¾
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	10	19½	18	19½	+ ½
12⅜	8½	Am & F P 2 pf	24	9¾	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (¾e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 5
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅜
2¼	⅛	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅛	Am Ice pf	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec 30
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7½	7½	7½	
30⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	10	29	28¾	29	
79	44	Am Locomot pf	1	78½	78½	78½	
17⅛	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Metal	2	4½	4¼	4½	
46	23	Am Metal (1e)	7	39½	38¼	39½	— ⅛
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec
7½	1¼	Am Power & Lt	89	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
47⅝	19	Am P&L $6pf(¾ak)	7	42¼	41	42¼	+1¼
41½	16¼	Am P&L $5pf(⅝ak)	13	37¼	36	37	+1½
19¼	9	Am Rad & St S	62	17⅜	17	17	— ½
24½	13½	Am Roll Mill	6	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	72	72	72	
20⅞	12	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	15	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ¾
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	2	19½	19¼	19½	— ¼
58⅜	28½	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	19	52	51½	51½	— ⅝
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	134	133½	133½	— ½
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	63	63	63	+1
40¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	30	39⅜	38½	38¾	— ⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	3	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
19	12	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec
31	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
117½	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	Jan 3
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jan 4
150¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	151¾	150¾	151½	+1¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	85½	85¼	85⅛	— ⅝
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	14	89⅝	88⅜	89	+ ⅛
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	Jan 5
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	8	Am Water Wks	77	13⅞	12⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Jan 4
⅛	⅛	Am Woolen	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	+1¼
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	33	33	33	Dec 22
42⅛	21	Anaconda (½e)	89	35⅞	34½	34½	— ⅜
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	3	54	53	54	Jan 5
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾	Jan 5
20½	10	Andes Copper (¾e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jan 5
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 3
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¾e)	1	29½	29½	29½	+1¼
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	102	102	102	+1
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	1	51	51	51	
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
59⅜	24½	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	2	56⅛	56	56	+ ½
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	
12⅞	4	Assd Dry Goods	11	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ¼
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Dec
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	46	40¾	39¾	39⅞	— ½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	4	69	68¼	69	+ ¼
30	14	Atl Coast Line	9	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	6	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	9	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
109¼	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	44	44	44	— ¼
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	4	65	65	65	—1¾
8	4½	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Jan 5
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	
5⅝	2	Aust Nichols	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	65	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
		B					
17¼	5	Bald Loco ct	54	16½	16	16	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	23	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	31	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
23¾	12⅞	Barber Asphalt	10	21⅜	21	21	+ ⅜
14	5	Barker Bros	4	12½	12½	12½	— ½
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	19	18⅜	18⅞	— ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
102	90½	Beat Cre pf ww (5)	1	98	98	98	Dec
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	125	125	125	Jan 4
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 5
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	81	27⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	4	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	— ⅞
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	96	78⅜	76⅝	77¾	+ ⅜
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	114¼	114	114¼	— ¼
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	Jan 5
94½	93¼	Black & Decker (½e)	3	21½	21¼	21½	— ¼
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	7	16⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
30½	19	Boeing Airplane	32	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅝
30½	13⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Jan 5
14½	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	4	13⅜	12¾	12¾	Dec 23
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	15	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	16	31⅜	30¾	31	— ¼
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	3	2½	2	2	Jan 5
28	4	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	27	27	27	Jan 4
8¾	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
16	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	10	13½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (1e)	22	30½	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	4	39	38½	38½	Jan 5
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	10	44	43½	44	Jan 5
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 4
12	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	6	9½	9¼	9¼	Jan 5
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
46¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	38½	38	38	— ½
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	19	18½	17½	18⅜	+ ⅞
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	Jan 3
14½	5½	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
13¼	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	85	13⅜	11⅞	13	+1⅛
7½	3¼	Budd Mfg	35	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
29	13¼	Bullard Co	5	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	5	32½	32	32	Jan 5
16⅜	6¾	Burline Mills (1)	8	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	3	18½	18½	18½	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	3	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	2	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	Dec 31
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	8	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
21½	12¼	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	13	18⅜	8¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	17	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	33	33	33	Dec 30
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	Dec 31
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	20¼	20½	20½	Jan 5
4½	2½	Carriers & Gen (.05g)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
63¼	10	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	93⅛	92½	93⅛	+ ⅛
54	29¾	Caterpil Tractor (2)	12	46¼	45½	46¼	— ¼
106⅜	100¼	Caterp Tract pf (5)	2	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Dec 27
6⅜	9	Celanese Corp	7	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
16	8¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	+4¾
19⅛	12⅜	Celotex Corp	29	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
8	1⅜	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	22¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	44	44	44	— ¼
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	4	65	65	65	—1¾
8	4½	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Jan 5
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	
5⅝	2	Aust Nichols	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	65	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
		B					
17¼	5	Bald Loco ct	54	16½	16	16	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	23	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	31	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
23¾	12⅞	Barber Asphalt	10	21⅜	21	21	+ ⅜
14	5	Barker Bros	4	12½	12½	12½	— ½
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	19	18⅜	18⅞	— ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
102	90½	Beat Cre pf ww (5)	1	98	98	98	Dec
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	125	125	125	Jan 4
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 5
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	81	27⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	4	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	— ⅞
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	96	78⅜	76⅝	77¾	+ ⅜
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	114¼	114	114¼	— ¼
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	Jan 5
94½	93¼	Black & Decker (½e)	3	21½	21¼	21½	— ¼
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	7	16⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
30½	19	Boeing Airplane	32	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅝
30½	13⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Jan 5
14½	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	4	13⅜	12¾	12¾	Dec 23
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	15	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	16	31⅜	30¾	31	— ¼
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	3	2½	2	2	Jan 5
28	4	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	27	27	27	Jan 4
8¾	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
16	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	10	13½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (1e)	22	30½	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	4	39	38½	38½	Jan 5
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	10	44	43½	44	Jan 5
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 4
12	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	6	9½	9¼	9¼	Jan 5
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
46¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	38½	38	38	— ½
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	19	18½	17½	18⅜	+ ⅞
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	Jan 3
14½	5½	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
13¼	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	85	13⅜	11⅞	13	+1⅛
7½	3¼	Budd Mfg	35	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
29	13¼	Bullard Co	5	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	5	32½	32	32	Jan 5
16⅜	6¾	Burline Mills (1)	8	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	3	18½	18½	18½	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	3	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	2	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	Dec 31
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	8	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
21½	12¼	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	13	18⅜	8¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	17	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	33	33	33	Dec 30
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Britain Asks Aid Of Banks to Halt Pound Speculation

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The British Treasury has asked all banks and bullion firms to co-operate in halting speculation against the pound sterling.

The financial organizations were requested to cease making loans against gold when purely speculative operations were involved, and to stop direct speculation in gold or foreign currencies.

(The pound has been under speculative pressure for some weeks and on Jan. 3 fell to $4.62½ in terms of the dollar, its lowest point since it touched $4.60 on the day before announcement of the Munich peace agreement. It rebounded Wednesday, but fell back again yesterday until word went around that some sort of restrictions would be imposed. Then traders who sold it short were forced to cover. It gained sharply and in late dealings was quoted at $4.64½, a net gain for the day of ⅞ of a cent.)

A similar request, it was understood, was made to banks operating in France and the United States which are members, with Great Britain, of the tripartite monetary agreement designed to stabilize the currencies of the three nations. Banks in other countries adhering to the agreement were also asked to assist.

Refusal to grant loans against gold would tend to force speculators to sell gold which they had purchased and held for a higher price. Such sales would likely be for sterling, thus considerably increasing the demand for the British money and tending to raise it in relation to other currencies.

Observers said they had noticed an expansion in speculative operations in recent weeks, particularly from continental cities.

Gold reached the highest sterling price in history on Jan. 5, a direct reflection of the demand for the metal and the weakness of the currency.

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers here said the request of the British Treasury that banks refuse to loan money against gold when speculative operations were involved which might weaken the pound sterling, was only one of a series of measures taken recently to strengthen the currency in relation to other monetary units.

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—Government sources said today France was lending its full moral support to Great Britain's efforts to halt the attack on the pound sterling which has been under way recently.

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The pound sterling improved sharply in its relationship to the dollar and most continental currencies today as a result of yesterday's official request that banks refrain from aiding speculative transactions in gold and sterling.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	4	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	8	8	8	
76	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	75	75	75	Dec 31
86⅞	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	40	86	86	86	Jan 5
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	110	52	51½	52	—, ¾
102	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	20	88	88	88	Jan 3
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	30		5¾		NW Dec 28
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf (2e)	30	65½	65½	65½	Jan 3
83	48¼	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	20	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ 4¼
50	18	Cushman 8 pf	10	43½	43½	43½	Dec 30
111¼	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	20	110	110	110	Jan 5
40⅞	25	Devoe & Ray A	300	32	31½	32	
35	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	53	35	35	35	
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	111½	111½	111½	Jan 4
18½	11¼	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	50	117½	117½	117½	+ 1½
173	157	East Kodak pf (6)	10	175½	175½	175½	Jan 3
111½	94½	Endicott-John pf (5)	50	110½	110½	110½	Jan 3
64	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)	60	64	64	64	Dec 30
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	80	6¼	6¼	6½	Jan 5
84½	67	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	60	82½	82½	82½	Jan 5
25	15	Filene's Sons (¾e)	10	17	17	17	Dec 28
109½	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	107½	107½	107½	Jan 3
91	50	Foster Wheeler pf	30	90¾	90	90¾	+ ¼
53	25	Frank Simon pf	40	52	51	52	Dec 31
18	9½	Gamewell Co (1¼e)	70	14	13¾	13¾	—
97	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	23	96	95	95	Dec 28
136	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	20	134	134	134	Dec 30
130	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	127	127	127	—3
50	25	Gen Gas & El cv pf	10	40	40	40	+ ¾
125	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	125	125	125	+1
110	101¼	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	30	107¼	107	107	Jan 5
95	85	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	40	90	90	90	
100	94	Gen Time pf (6)	100	100	98½	100	Dec 23
85	60½	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	60	70	70	70	
72¾	52½	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	30	72¾	72¾	72¾	Dec 15
142	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	100	138	136	138	Jan 4
40	35	Green B&Wpf(7½g)	10	49	49	49	Nov 1
50	35	Greene Can (3e)	10	40	40	40	Jan 5
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	30	18	17¾	18	Jan 3
38	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	10	32	32	32	
101	88¾	Hamil Watch pf (6)	20	100	100	100	Dec 30
100	83	Hanna (MA) 85pf(5)	20	100	100	100	Jan 5
140	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	30	138½	138½	138½	Dec 23
75	50¼	Hat Corp Am pf(6½)	10	75	75	75	Jan 5
161	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	10	159½	159½	159½	+ ½
135½	122¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	10	135¼	135¼	135¼	Jan 5
118	98	Holland Fur pf (8)	10	110	110	110	+1
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	20	107¼	107¼	107¼	Dec 6
44	23	Ill Central LL (4)	70	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
148	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	146	146	146	Sep 30
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	70	93	93	93	
6	2¼	Int Ry Cen Am	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 5
48½	28½	Int Ry C Am pf (5e)	50	43	43	43	+ ½
96½	46½	Int Silver pf (10e)	10	84	84	84	Jan 4
83¼	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	60	73½	73	73	Dec 19
124	113¼	Island Creek pf (6)	20	124	124	124	Jan 4
130	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	30	130	130	130	Dec 30
123	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	30	121¾	121¾	121¾	Dec 9
91	63	Keith-A O pf (8¾k)	10	85	85	85	Dec 28
100	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	40	86½	86½	86½	Dec 13
35	15	Kinney 8$ pf	10	35	35	35	Dec 14
19½	9	Kinney $5 pf (1¼e)	120	15	14	14	Jan 5
18	8	Laclede Gas	20	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	40	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 5
120	95	Lehigh P C 4% pf(4)	40	115	115	115	Dec 23
107½	92	Loose-W B 5% pf (8)	50	105	105	105	—1
194	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	570	150	148	150	+1½
26	116¾	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	124½	124½	124½	Dec 19
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	⁴9	9	Jan 24
20½	8¾	Manh Ry mod gtd	10	14	14	14	Jan 5
5	3⅝	Market St Ry pr pf	230	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
165	150	Mathieson Alk pf (7)	190	164½	164	164½	+ ½
97	75	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	93	93	93	
21	18¼	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
95	70	McLellan pf (6)	130	92	92	92	Dec 27
80	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	70¾	70	70¾	Jan 5
30	14	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	60	28	26¼	26¼	Jan 5
16¼	11	Merch & Min Tr	20	15	15	15	Dec 31
117	78	Midl Steel 1 pf (8)	50	109½	109	109½	+ ½
117	100	Minn-H pf B (4)	200	111½	111	111½	Jan 4
	1⅛	Minn StP&SSM pf	50	½	½	½	Jan 4
117½	111	Monsanto pf (4½)	30	116	113½	116	Jan 4
40½	25	Morris & Essex (3¾)	30	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
64¼	26	Mullins Mfg pf	30	43¾	43½	43½	Jan 5
110¼	95	Murphy (GC) pf (5)	20	109	109	109	Jan 4
29	7½	Nash Chat & St L	30	25	24	24	Jan 5
118¼	106½	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	60	117½	115½	115½	Jan 5
113¾	106¼	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	30	111	110	111	Jan 4
145½	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	20	140	140	140	
108¾	79½	Newberry 3½ pf (3)	10	110	110	110	+ ¾
3	2	NY Dock	20	3	3	3	— ½
11⅞	8¼	NY Dock pf	240	9	8½	9	+ ½
120	101	NY & Harlem (5)	30	114	114	114	Jan 5
117	109	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	112	112	112	Aug 22
63½	34	NY Lack & W (2)	10	58	58	58	Jan 5
90	38	NY Shipbldg pf	40	88	88	88	Jan 5
100	100	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 13
88½	85½	NY Steam $6 pf	20	84½	85	85	Mar 23

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '43-40 June	105.1	105.1	105.1
1 3¼s '43-41 Mch	106.25	106.25	106.25
2 3¼s '41	107.12	107.12	107.12
3 3¼s '46-44	110.3	110.3	110.3
3 4s '54-44	114.21	114.18	114.21
3 3¼s '47-45	107.8	107.8	107.8
2 2½s '45	106.20	106.20	106.20
1 3s '48-46	108.30	108.30	108.30
10 3¼s '49-46	109.15	109.15	109.15
4 4¼s '52-47	119.5	119.5	119.8
1 2s '47	102.10	102.10	102.10
2 2½s '53-49	102.29	102.27	102.27
5 2½s '52-50	103	103	103
6 2¾s '54-51	104.14	104.14	104.14
47 3s '55-51	107.17	107.17	107.17
5 3s '55-51 reg	107.11	107.11	107.11
7 2½s '60-55	104.26	104.22	104.22
3 2½s '65-60	102.31	102.31	102.31
6 2½s '63-58	103.2	103.2	103.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	106.2	106.2	106.2

Home Owners' Loan

15 3s '52-44	107.1	106.29	107.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4s '47	103½	103½	103½
4 Alleghany cv 5s 44	82¾	82½	82½
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Allied Stra 4½s '50	97½	97½	97½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110	110¼
7 Am&For P5s2030	53¾	52¾	53¾
1 Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	111⅞	111¾	111⅞
5 Am T&T 3¼s '66	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
24 Am T&T 3¼s '61	106	106	106
1 Am T Pdr cv 5s	111	111	111
11 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	106	105¾	105¾
7 Ang C Nitra deb '67	24½	24½	24½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
14 Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98	98¼
13 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅛	108	108⅛
11 AT&SF 4s '95	91½	91	91½
9 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102	101½	102
2 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	108½	108½	108½
2 AT&SF Ry M 4s '65	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Atl Knox & No 5s '46	110	110	110
4 ACL cfi 4s '52	72	72	72
2 A C Line 5s '64	70	70	70
1 A C Line 5s '45	78	78	78
1 Atl & Dan2 2d 4s '48	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	105½	105½	105½
15 B&O rfg 6s '95	22	21⅝	22
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	87½	87½	87½
28 B&O rfg 5s '95	21¾	20⅞	20⅞
16 B&O 5s '96P	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
34 B&O 5s 2000 D	19¼	19	19⅛
122 B&O cv 4½s '60	13	13	13
1 B&O 4s '48	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1 B&OsPLE&WV 4½	49	49	49
12 B&O SW '50	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	98	98	98
2 Ban & Ar ve 4s '51st	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Beth Slt 4¼s '60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
34 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102½	102½	102½
41 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100¼	100	100¼
6 Boston&Me 5s '57	28⅝	28½	28⅝
1 Bos&Me 4¾s'A' 61	27	27	27
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	28½	28½	28½
45 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73½	72¾	72¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	106¾	107
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	94	94	94
13 Brown Shoe 3½s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111½	111½	111½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	41	41	41
11 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	53⅜	52¾	52¾
15 Cal Ore Pdw 4s '6	93½	93	93
4 Can Sou 5s'62	95¾	95¼	95¼
3 Can Pac 5½s'39	118¾	118½	118¾
15 Can Nat 5s '69 J'y	115¼	115	115¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115½	115½	115½
1 Can Pac 5s'54	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Celotex 4½s'42 ww	90	90	90
2 Cen Ill Un Pac 4s'48	17½	17½	17½
1 Cen Foundry 5s'41	75	75	75
2 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Cen Hud G&E 3½s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Cen New Eng 4s'61	36	36	36
2 Cen Pac 5s'60	60	60	60
3 Cen R R N J 5s'87	25½	25½	25½
3 C & O 3½s'96 D	96¾	96¼	96¾
16 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	96¾	96½	96¾
16 Chi & Alton 3s'49	14¼	14	14
5 CB&Q rfg 5s'71A	97	96¾	97
3 CB&Q 4½s'77	93½	93½	93½
2 CB&c&c&Q gen 4s'58	98½	98½	98½
5 CB&Q 4s 1l '49	103	103	103
4 CB&Q 3½s 1l '49	89	89	89
20 Chi & Ill 5s'51	21½	21	21
14 Chi&E Ill 5s'51 ct	21	20⅞	21
20 Chic Gt West 4s'59	24⅜	24¼	24½
1 Chi I&L 6s '66	5¾	5¾	5¾
84 CMStP&P 5s'75	11	10¾	10¾
10 CMSP&P2aj5s 2000	3½	3⅜	3½
5 CM&StP 4½s'89C	28	28	28
10 CM&StP gen 4s '89	28	27¾	27¾
3 Chi&NW 4½s'36	19¾	19½	19½
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	11¼	11	11
4 Chi&NW gn 5s'87	17½	17¼	17½
4 Chi & NW 4½s'87	16½	16½	16½
4 Chi&NW cv 4¼s'39	5⅝	5½	5½
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10¼	10	10
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90½	89¼	90⅛
17 Louis & N un 4s'40	106⅛	106	106
5 Louis & N 3½s 2003	81¼	81⅛	81½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30	30	30
5 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
2 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s '39	42½	42½	42½
77 Mil & Nor cn 4½s '39	30	30	30
2 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 M & StL 4s '49	3	3	3
1 MStP&SSMarie 4s '46	4	4	4
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	67½	67½	67½
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	34⅞	36⅝	36⅝
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	17	17	17
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	81	81	81
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	32½	32½	32½
5 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21	21	21
5 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	20¼	20½	20¼
35 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21	20⅝	20⅞
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6½	6½	6½
7 Mob & Oh 5s '38	32½	32½	32½
19 Mob & O 4½s '77	28½	27½	28⅛
1 MonWPaPub8v4½s'80	108⅝	108⅝	108¼
16 MonWPa Pub 8v6s '65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
54 Mont Pow 3½s'a' 66	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Mor&Essex3½s2000	55	55	55
4 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	106¼	106	106
4 Nassau El 4s '51	31¾	31½	31½
21 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	104½	104	104
4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Natl Steel 4s 65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
7 NEngT&T 4½s61B	124⅜	124	124⅛
2 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	103¾	103¼	103¾
2 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104½	104¼	104½
8 NOTex&M 5½s54	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
10 NOTex&M 5s 54B	35¼	35¼	35¼
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	35½	35⅛	35½
2 Newpt&CinBg 4½s 45	110	110	110
14 NYC3rfg 5s 2013	65	64	65
22 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60	59¼	60
36 NYC cn 4s 98	69	68¾	69
10 NYC 3¾s 46	78¾	78½	78½
25 NYC cv 3¼s 52	66¼	66¼	66½
22 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60	59½	60
2 NYC&HR 4s 42	80¾	80¼	80¾
16 NYC&HR 3½s 97	83½	83½	83½
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	66½	66½	66½
1 NYC M Cn 3½s 98	65	64½	64½
20 NY Chi & StL 6s38	105¼	104¾	104¾
63 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	55	53⅞	55
4 NY Ct&StL 4s 46	77	77	77
1 NYCh&StL 3½s 47	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 NY Conn RR 6s 53	106	106	106
5 NY Conn RR 4½s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	52	52	52
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	54¼	54	54
4 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108¼	108	108¼
5 NY Edis 3¼s 66	104½	104	104
4 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
5 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16¾	16¾	16¾
12 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	25½	25½	25½
3 NYNH&H 4½s'67	17	17	17
11 NYNH&H 4s '55	14½	14½	14⅝
7 NYNH&H 4s '56	14⅝	14½	14½
32 NYNH&H 4s '57	7½	7	7
15 NYNH&H 3½s'54	14½	14¼	14¼
15 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	15	14¾	14¾
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	31¼	30	30
4 NY Steam 3½s'63	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 NY S&W gen 5s '40	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
4 NY Tel 4½s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
9 Nlag Sh cv 5½s '50	96⅝	96½	96⅝
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	16½	16½	16½
11 Norf & W 4s '96	119¾	119¼	119⅞
8 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¾	104	104
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	103½	103¼	103½
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	106¾	106	106
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68¼	67½	67½
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	60½	60½	60½
42 Nor Pac 4s '97	83½	83	83
5 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	79	79	79
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Ogden&L Cha 4s '48 st	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	106⅞	107
9 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	101¾	101½	101¾
10 Okla G&E 3½s '66	107½	107½	107½
5 Okla G&E 4s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	109¾	109½	109¾
17 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112¾	112½	112¾
5 Para Pub cv 5½s '47	88½	88½	88½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	99½	99¼	99½
2 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	95	95	95
16 Pen P&L 4½s '81	106¼	106	106⅛
11 Pen P&L 5s '54	104⅞	104½	104½
62 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	98	97⅞	97⅞
16 Pen RR 4½s '70 deb	86	85⅝	86
24 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	93½	93	93½
4 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	94	93¾	93¾
10 Pen RR 4s '48 st	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pen RR 3¾s'70	87	87	87
2 Pen RR 3¼s'52	83⅝	83½	83¼
11 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	54	54	54
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6½	6½	6½
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	67½	67	67
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Phil B&W 4½s '81 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 Phila Co 6s '57	99¼	99⅛	99¼
9 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110¾	110¼	110¾
19 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¾	3½	3½
13 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12½	12½	12½
12 Phillips Pet 2¾s '44	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 PCC & StL 5s '70A	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	49	49	49
19 Portl Gas & C 4½s '60	60	59	60
9 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14¼	14	14⅛
3 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	82	82	82
1 Prov Sec 4s '57	4	4	4
12 Purity Bak 5s '48	97¾	97½	97¾
2 Readg 4½s 2 A	72½	72	72
15 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	102⅜	102½	102⅜
4 Republic Steel 5½s'48	107	106⅝	106¾
25 Republic Steel 4½s'61	93⅜	93½	93⅝
2 Republic Steel 4½s '56	94	94	94
10 Revere C&B 4½s '56	100⅜	100½	100⅜
33 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105	105	105
6 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	65	65	65
5 StLPeo&NW5s '48	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 St L & F Ss '30 B	14	13½	13½
3 StLSF 5s '50 ct	13	13	13
6 St L S F 4½s '78	13¾	13	13¾
18 St L S F 4s '50	13⅜	13½	13⅜
18 St L S F 4s '50A ct	13	12¾	12¾
3 St L SW 5s '52	23½	23½	23½
3 St L SW 1st 4s '89	59	59	59
4 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	116	116	116
2 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	28	28	28
21 Seab A L cn 6s '45	10¼	10	10¼
3 Sea A L 4s '50	17	17	17
3 Sea-AllPla 6s '35A ct	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
111 Shell Un 2½s '51	105	104½	105
2 Simmons cv 4½s '52	98½	98½	98½
3 Soconv Vac O 3½s '50	107	107	107
1 So Bell T&T 3½s'62	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	91	91	91
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Sou Pac 4½s '68	54¾	54½	54¾
12 Sou Pac 4½s '81	54	54	54
27 So Pac 4½s'69	54¼	53¾	54
19 So Pac rfg 4s '55	70¼	70¼	70½
2 So Pac cit 4s '49	55¾	55¾	55¾
18 So Pac 3¾s '46	63½	63	63
27 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	59½	59⅜	59½
1 South Ry 6½s '56	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	73¼	72¾	73¼
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	84½	84	84¼
25 South Ry gen 4s '56	59	58¼	58½
2 S W Bell Tel 2½s'64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
57 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	105	104¾	105
5 S W Gas & El 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
9 Staley Mfg 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
28 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '61	106	106	106
40 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	103½	103½	103⅝
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	83½	83½	83½
3 Swift Co 3¼s '50	107½	107⅝	107½
11 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	103	103	103
11 Tenn Pow 4½s'67 A	96¾	95¾	96⅜
18 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	115¾	115¾	115¾
68 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8¾	8	8¼
1 Third Ave 4s '60	40	40	40
5 TideWatAss

Chicago Enlists Aid of Youth In Education for Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Men and women here who appreciate the democratic institutions of the United States are undertaking to arouse boys and girls to a keener sense of their value.

Formation recently of the Non-Sectarian League for Americanism and the launching by it of an educational program is the most recent effort. But young people are also being reached through systematic training in Americanism offered in the curriculum of the Chicago public schools and by unofficial efforts of such organizations as the Union League Club.

Because any activity which encourages people to think about their rights, duties and privileges as American citizens can be called education for democracy, a very long list of organizations working toward this goal could be compiled here. Women's clubs which have citizenship departments and current events study classes would be included, notably the Woman's City Club and the Chicago Woman's Club, as well as parent-teacher groups. These clubs are training mothers who in turn serve as educators of children. The same could be said of men's groups, such as the City Club and the various luncheon clubs.

Special Organizations

But there are some agencies organized for the express purpose of defending American institutions, and the new Non-Sectarian League for Americanism falls in this class.

President of the League is Brig. Gen. John V. Clinnin. Other officers and board members are men and women well known in Chicago and identified with different racial, social, or religious groups. Appointments to official positions were made in conformity to the object of the organization set down in its constitution, namely, that "a spirit of tolerance shall be advocated and engendered between man and man to overcome class prejudices and intolerance in racial, religious, and political groups."

Co-operation Stressed

The youth program of the organization, announced from national headquarters here the other day, calls upon members to co-operate with existing youth organizations to enable young people to "detect subversive propaganda when it appears." Leading educators of the Chicago area, including the superintendents of both county and city schools and an official of a teachers' organization, are acting as advisers to the League in its program.

An activity already begun by the League is that of studying existing laws which make illegal "propaganda that tends to destroy the democratic ideals of America" and to get them enforced. A committee of well-known members of the Chicago bar met to consider lines of action recently. In the conference were General Clinnin, George E. Q. Johnson, Judge John P. McGoorty, Samuel F. Jacobson, Dan William P. Clarke, and others.

Natural Organization Sought

Its program drafted, the League is now taking steps to organize nationally and is arranging for charters in California, New York and the District of Columbia.

In the Chicago public schools, training in American ideals of democracy is included in the formal curriculum. As early as the sixth grade the curriculum in social studies calls for teaching "to show how the English began to win their liberties." This is in order to develop "an appreciation of the basis for American representative government," the study outline explains.

In the senior year in high school a study of democracy is made the chief general aim of the civics course. Its objectives are stated as

Support for Schools

Working here to encourage the schools to teach such fundamentals effectively is an organization known as the Friends of the Public Schools.

Working to free the public schools from political influence is the Citizens' Schools Committee of Chicago. Various other organizations co-operate with the Committee to this end.

Oldest of the organizations here focusing attention on the education of youth in American ideals is probably the Union League Club. Fifty-two years ago it set out to make the celebration of Washington's Birthday a major patriotic event here, and this year, living up to its tradition, it is sponsoring its usual public speaking and poster design contest on George Washington in high schools. Two $100 scholarships are offered pupils of public senior high schools of the city and county who win in the two divisions. There are also lesser awards. The contests are designed to be conducted in connection with classroom activities as educational projects. This is the 16th year the contests have been held.

Another national program for encouraging citizens to think about their rights and duties is that carried out from headquarters here by the National W. C. T. U. A Christian Citizenship Department, headed by Mrs. Grant M. Hudson of Lansing, Mich., endeavors to get every local union to set up a similar department to promote the understanding and support of local government.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national president of the W. C. T. U., is personally interested in the work of this department and promotes it wherever she goes.

The problems of democracy, touched in part by the foregoing dispatch will be given searching and full-bodied analysis in a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section to appear Jan. 11, 1939.

Landon Says Farewell to Lima

By a Staff Photographer

At the End of the Conference

Alf M. Landon, one of the United States' delegates to the eighth Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, is pictured with a kitten, his traveling companion on his trip back to Kansas, as he said good-by to American officials in Lima. Left to right: Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Peru; Mr. Landon; Warren Kelchner, Secretary General of the delegation, and Mrs. Steinhardt.

Maude Adams Thrills Audience With Her Stage Reminiscences

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—In view of the fact that many peoples' high ideals are never reached in daily affairs, the prime duty of the theater is to content man with his lot, in the opinion of Maude Adams, famous stage acress of the last generation.

"The first idea of the play," Miss Adams told about 1,500 people in Town Hall here yesterday, "is man's acceptance of his work—his task. We must sing the note, the song God gave us, sing although we know that other songs are more important than ours.

"The arts call to the spirit of man and in the realm of spirit the emotions of the theater with her great traditions and history is not the least among her sister arts."

Acting Appeal Universal

Declaring that the theater is a vital influence in the development of mankind, Miss Adams held that "acting has, perhaps, a more universal appeal than the other arts." Painting, music, literature, and other arts are "more exacting," requiring a higher intelligence, but "any human can go into the theater and judge the emotions of the actor by his own experience," she said. "It puts the human equation before us," she added. "The life of the actor is especially blessed, because it brings him in constant touch with human emotions, and human emotions are probably the most attractive human possessions."

Imagination, Miss Adams told the audience which packed Town Hall and listened in rapture to her lecture, had been thought a gift which one "had or hadn't." Experience, however, had taught her that this essential in the world of the drama must be cultivated, she said.

Miss Adams interspersed her address with anecdotes of her rare personal experience with illustrious playwrights and producers, teachers, and authors. Her reminiscences dwelt at some length on Daniel Frohman, Dean of the American theater, and Sir James Barrie, John Drew, and Sir Henry Irving.

"Peter Pan" a Favorite

Sir James Barrie's play, "Peter Pan" was the play she liked best to act, she declared, and at the first mention of it, the Town Hall audience broke into a thunder of applause. She said it had taught her about children, through their enthusiastic interest in it.

Some of the other celebrated plays the beloved actress, who is now a tradition on the American stage, played in were "The Little Minister," "A Kiss for Cinderella," "L'Aiglon," "Quality Street," and "Romeo and Juliet."

Miss Adams also told the thoroughly charmed audience that only a great actor should attempt to portray a morbid play, or otherwise, she held, the morbidity of the production would overshadow all else, while an outstanding actor could lift it from its sordidness.

Miss Adams' last dramatic appearance on the stage was in 1931, when she toured the country without touching New York City. This was her first appearance on a New York stage in more than 20 years. She will repeat her lecture at Town Hall on Monday, Jan. 9.

Miss Adams is now teaching dramatic art at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., where she also is carrying on experiments in stage lighting and in development of lighting effects for moving pictures.

Wallace Demands A 'Better Plan' From His Critics

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace replied to Republican critics of the New Deal's farm program by challenging them to present a substitute measure.

Taking notice of Congressional criticism of existing agricultural legislation, the Cabinet officer told reporters at a press conference Jan. 5 that "We Democrats have a plan. It is in operation now."

"I challenge the Republican opposition to agree on a substitute measure, present it in bill form, so that all interested groups might debate it and choose between the (Republican and Democratic) plans."

Mr. Wallace's challenge was made shortly after President Roosevelt sent to Congress a budget message recommending an appropriation of $968,158,851 to finance the far-flung activities of the Agriculture Department in the next fiscal year.

$533,300,000 Benefits

This figure included $533,000,000 for benefit payments to farmers co-operating in production control.

Coupled with the budget request was a Presidential suggestion that Congress consider "moderate" tax increases to finance additional "parity" benefit payments, for which $212,000,000 was appropriated for the current year.

This suggestion brought an immediate proposal from Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama that a "manufacturers' excise," or processing taxes be levied to raise $500,000,000 additional annually for such payments to producers of corn, wheat, and cotton.

Senator Bankhead declared that if farm subsidies were to be "adequate" next year, $1,000,000,000 would be needed, the amount made available for payments this year was $762,000,000. He said $360,000,000 would be needed to provide cotton farmers alone with an adequate income.

In calling upon Republicans for an alternate farm plan, Mr. Wallace passed over suggestions of reporters that several Democrats were criticizing the present program.

"I direct my challenge to the Republican opposition," he said. "In view of the fact that they made gains in the Midwest at the last election, I believe it is their duty to present a program."

One of the Democrats demanding revision of the agricultural legislation is Senator Allison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. He and Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma have proposed a "domestic allotment" plan under which growers would be assured fixed prices for domestically-consumed portions of their crops.

Mr. Wallace called at Senator Smith's office yesterday.

A Friendly Visit

The Secretary said the visit was a "friendly" one during which they discussed the South Carolinian's campaign for renomination. Mr. Smith defeated Gov. Olin Johnston, for whom President Roosevelt expressed a preference.

The agriculture budget given Congress called for a reduction in relief and rehabilitation funds from $175,000,000 this year to $60,000,000 next year.

Other items included $90,000,000 for purchase and distribution of surplus farm commodities to relief families; $213,000,000 for Federal aid to States in highway work; $25,000,000 for loans to tenants for purchase of farms; $5,000,000 for purchase of submarginal land, and $23,645,000 for the soil conservation service.

Landon at Lima Parley: A Study in Practicality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Of all the new delegates to the Pan-American Conference just terminated here, Alf. M. Landon fitted most unobtrusively into the Latin-American setting, achieved popularity with his ready smile, and carried back to the United States vast potentialities in the vital work of cementing Inter-American friendship.

Oil wells in Talara, Peru, and in western Kansas are pretty much the same. Men north and south of the Rio Grande face the same, or similar, world conditions. Beneath the externals of language and customs, all of the Americas are moved by mutual forces toward greater unity, as the Lima Conference unmistakably recorded.

In this development, the non-partisan United States Delegation of national representatives—including Republican Mr. Landon, both major labor factions, and so on—prepared the way for a diplomacy of continental solidarity in Lima.

Many Compromises Set

As Secretary of State Cordell Hull put it in his concluding address, every American nation "bent" its particular policies in some measure in order to form a common structure of agreed policies. The very acceptance by former Governor Landon of a post on the delegation at the request of the opposite party carried out this same attitude.

It is unquestionable, as many speakers in the conference reiterated, that the times call for this sort of teamwork in order for the Americas to pull together and so not be pulled apart.

It was a study in practicality to watch Mr. Landon and occasionally have a talk with him. He has a way of capturing every idea or apt phrase before it escapes him. At first you may think he is not much interested in what is going on, for he will pull out a pencil and carefully begin writing as if alone. After a while you discover that he is jotting down some aspect of a situation he does not want to miss in its immediate freshness and vigor of significance.

Forthright Language

Latin Americans sought him out. The presence of two such persuasive ambassadors of good will as Mr. Hull and Mr. Landon, neither of whom speaks Spanish but both of whom speak a language more forthright than polished Castillano, strengthened the United States in a conference of touch-and-go explosives. A few false steps could easily have made Lima the conference of bursting verbal bombshells instead of the conference of agreed solidarity.

The main subject before Lima—what to do to be prepared in advance for mutual self-defense against subtle and subversive world forces—pre-eminently called for a United States Delegation not too thin-skinned or high strung, and wise in the ways of negotiation.

Governor Landon did his part well. In addition, he had his first opportunity to look over at first hand the craftsmanship of the New Deal in these parts. On the whole, he agrees with the general verdict that the Roosevelt-Hull foreign policy in Latin America is possibly the present Administration's least debated claim to achievement. Yet, with the advantage of an Opposition viewpoint in politics, he also can see certain flaws, the correction of which would have added to the practical results of the Good Neighbor Policy.

Landon's Views

"Being a good neighbor calls for mutual respect and an essential amount of firmness in dealings," Mr. Landon said in a talk with The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent just before leaving Lima. "It also calls for concrete actions on both sides to give practical effect to the kind of lofty sentiments to which all of the Americas rightly have subscribed at Lima.

"Take the single issue of defaulted loans. It is true that Latin America was oversold, just as other parts of the world have been oversold at different periods. The thing to do is to face the situation. No one benefits from a frozen condition of default. There are tremendous possibilities for Inter-American economic development, but without further restoration of credit conditions in Latin America, and of North American confidence due to reasonable compromise settlements, the work is hampered."

Curbs to Policy

Mr. Landon did not mention, but he might have, the greatest single hindrance to cordiality and increased trade with the Argentine, incidentally the main seat of opposition to United States policies in Lima. With some right on its side, Argentina contends that the guise of a sanitary import provision is being used as a cloak for protectionism. Regardless of the merits on this point, President Roosevelt has neglected to use the power he had in the Senate, when it was in his unprecedented control, to put through the ratification of the sanitary convention already ratified by the Argentine and sponsored by the State Department in Washington.

In this and some other instances, enthusiastic good neighborliness is failing to carry through to the practical measures on which enduring good neighborliness depends. Lima's glut of worthy declarations, without one single, solid instrument of precise settlement on the many possible fields of action, hammers home the point.

The broad essentials are all there, but to a Kansas oil man, Lima will be weighed by the extent to which its broad principles find specific and practical application in the months ahead.

West Coast Liberties Inquiry Pushed by Senate Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Working against two "dead lines"—exhaustion of funds, and a reported promise of a mid-January finale—the La Follette Senate Investigating Committee on Civil Liberties is putting finishing touches on preparation for public hearings here in the probe of alleged anti-labor and vigilante acts of the Associated Farmers of California, Washington, and Oregon, and other similar groups.

The committee's funds as allotted by the Senate have run precariously low, and postponement until after Congress meets may bring enough financial support to conclude hearings here.

Some of the orgahizations that presumably would appear in opposition to the Associated Farmers of the Pacific Coast—a body of farm owners opposed to the closed shop on the farm, and who assert they are determined to ferret out subversive and radical labor agitation on the nation's farms—have made statements indicating some of the accusations to be made.

A "Front" for Business?

The Simon J. Lubin Society here, called "Red" by some, and "a small farmers' protective organization" by others, has made charges against the Associated Farmers, naming names, dates, and places designed to prove that the farm-owner—in this State in particular—is only the "front" for so-called Big Business that allegedly seeks to control all the Nation's farms. Named as contributors to the Associated Farmers are the Southern Pacific Railroad, American Can Company, Pacific Gas and Electric, Santa Fe Railroad, Southern California Edison, and some of the larger oil companies. Big industrialists in the Mid-West and East have also been named.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, of which Bridges, Australian waterfront "liberal" labor leader, is the organizer and spokesman on the Pacific Coast, undoubtedly will be heard.

Only recently, after a two months' search, did La Follette Committee sleuths ferret out Harper Knowles, American Legionnaire, and at least a one-time Associated Farmer, who appeared before the Dies Committee in Washington, with widespread charges of Communism, which were focused on persons in this area and promptly denied, or ignored by most. When it was learned that the La Follette Committee wished to hear Mr. Knowles' charges against labor organization methods, and hear his rebuttal to certain labor charges that Mr. Knowles was a "red-baiter" and "busybody" who couldn't prove his charges, Mr. Knowles had suddenly dropped from sight.

Two others, coming under the La Follette Committee's scrutiny and from whom it wished testimony, also disappeared. One of these, Col. Henry R. Sanborn was located at the same time with Mr. Knowles, and was handed a subpoena to appear before the committee in mid-January. The third "missing witness," Stanley Morton Doyle, was still unlocated at this writing and understood to be in the Mid-West or East.

Czech Attack on Border?

(Continued from Page 1)

the Czechs were trying to seize the city during the transition period.

Official advices said both sides had suffered casualties.

In the first bombardment, they said, a hotel, a motion picture theater, and the Munkacs Municipal Theater were struck by Czechoslovak shells. The Hungarian official news agency reported four hits on buildings in a second barrage.

Report Assault Repulsed

Hungarian military authorities reported at 4 p. m. (10 a. m., E. S. T.) that "the assault of the invaders" had been repulsed all along the line, but intermittent shelling of Munkacs was continuing. Most of the shellfire, they said, was concentrated on the residential district, but occasionally projectiles fell in the business section.

Hungarian military authorities announced that a Czechoslovak tank, a mine catapult, and a heavy machine-gun had been captured on Hungarian territory near Munkacs. The Hungarians declared this equipment was identified as belonging to a unit of the regular Czechoslovak Army.

The Hungarians took a number of prisoners. Statements from several of these indicated that Czechoslovak military authorities in the last few weeks discharged Ruthenian (Carpatho-Ukrainian) soldiers because they could not be relied on in any encounter with the Hungarians.

A Czech Colonel and Major sent a messenger asking for a conference with competent Hungarian authorities. The Hungarians named Lieut.-Col. Szentivanyi and Bela Dudinszky, Sheriff of Munkacs, for the meeting.

It did not take place, however, because Sheriff Dudinszky reported that the automobile in which he was starting for the meeting place was fired on by machine-gunners and he was slightly wounded.

A Strategic Point

The scene of reported fighting between Czechoslovak and Hungarian forces has played an important role in the recent history of Central Europe.

The border city of Munkacs was part of Ruthenia, in dismembered Czechoslovakia, until last Nov. 2 when the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, as mediators, awarded it to Hungary. It was part of a slice of about 4,875 square miles of Czechoslovakia that Hungary acquired.

The Vienna mediation settled a territorial wrangle between Budapest and Prague as an aftermath of the Munich partition of Sept. 29. Until it was made, both Hungary and Czechoslovakia were partly mobilized on opposite sides of barbed wire and strong fortifications along the Danube River.

The settlement, however, shifted the nationality of several blocs of minorities. There have been sporadic outbursts of violence along the frontiers between Hungary and Ruthenia, now the autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine Republic within Czechoslovakia.

The regions possible larger role lies in its geographically strategic position along the path of Germany's expansion to the east.

With Germany's influence dominant in Czechoslovakia, this region forms an inviting corridor to the Reich in the direction of the rich Soviet Ukraine. But Hungary and Poland, on the north and south borders of Carpatho-Ukraine, would like to separate the entire Carpatho-Ukraine from Czechoslovakia, divide it, and create a common Polish-Hungarian frontier.

Center for Care of Refugees Moves From Geneva to London

(Continued from Page 1)

qualified to administer necessary assistance.

The League office in London is thus solely administrative. It has been instructed to co-operate closely with the inter-governmental office for refugees which was set up last summer at Evian, France, upon the initiative of the United States Government. The latter office assumes some of the most important duties formerly performed by the League Commissioner for Refugees Coming From Germany.

When the League first asked Dr. Fridtjof Nansen to organize the care of refugees from Russia in 1921, it did not suspect that it was assuming a more or less permanent task. But so it has proved to be. The "ideological war" which succeeded the Great War has provided one stream of refugees after another, with at least two countries ejecting additional thousands today and others threatening to contribute to the ceaseless migration.

Starting with Russian refugees, Dr. Nansen soon found his work extended to Armenian, Greek and Bulgarian refugees, and arranged an exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey. To secure some legal status for millions of state-less persons, Dr. Nansen conceived the Nansen passport, which is still in use, and recognized by most governments. In 1926, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees also were brought within the scope of the League's refugee service.

The League Assembly of 1931 decided to wind up the Nansen Office by the end of 1938. It was assumed that seven years would be sufficient to settle remaining refugees. The new streams of refugees was not then foreseen. The League Office was reorganized at that time with the idea of gradually ending its work. One of its principal tasks therefore became the necessity of providing legal protection for refugees. For this purpose it arranged an inter-governmental conference in 1933 which resulted in a convention defining the international status of refugees.

When the National Socialist regime in Germany created a new refugee problem in 1933, the League decided to create a separate office to handle it; it was hoped that this task, too, might soon be concluded. But the League Council estimated last January that 600,000 refugees still required assistance, and the number has become greater during the ensuing year.

Argentina Warned On Trade Barriers

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Eugene P. Thomas, economic adviser to the United States Delegation at the recent Lima Pan-American Conference, raised by inference Jan. 5 the possibility of retaliation for prospective Argentine cuts in United States imports.

Economic observers have expressed the opinion that prospective reductions, through a decree requiring importers to have permits, would benefit Britain and Germany.

Mr. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council with offices in New York, addressed a luncheon meeting of the American Club and the United States Chamber of Commerce in Argentina.

"Our trade policy is one of conciliatory efforts toward building a more enduring world economic order," Mr. Thomas said. "Should our efforts fail our country might be forced to take measures similar to those employed against us."

He added, however, that "it is our confident belief we shall not be driven to such an alternative but that a more constructive solution offered by the trade agreements program will be successful.

"It is through foreign Government action that major changes detrimental to our trade are being brought about.

(Effective last Sunday, permits are required to enter shipments in Argentina.)

Ban on Teachings Of Darwin Urged

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—The National Association of Evangelists was urged Jan. 5 to reopen William Jennings Bryan's historic campaign to prohibit the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution in the public schools.

Addressing approximately 100 delegates attending the annual convention, Mrs. George Dibble of Bloomingdale, Mich., asserted that general acceptance of the theory is "mainly responsible for the great moral and religious decline that has swept the country in the last generation."

"All over America," she declared, "men are discrediting the word of God. Modernists say that only fanatics believe in miracles and in the power of prayer. Youth thinks it a mark of superior intelligence to disbelieve.

"In our schools teachers are describing the vicious Darwinian theory and telling their students that they accept it as truth. The influence is strong on the students, and they in turn accept it.

"We must stop this by a concerted campaign.

"We must reopen William Jennings Bryan's historic fight."

En Route to Australia

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn, of Ontario, accompanied by several high-ranking officials of the Dominion, sailed yesterday for Australia to study economic subjects there. Members of his party included Colin A. Campbell, Canadian Public Works Minister; Chester Walters, Provincial Treasurer; and Roy Elmhirst, Mr. Hepburn's secretary.

'Crying Baby' Theater

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—A new movie theater here has a room walled with thick glass into which mothers can retire with their crying babies and still see the screen. Special equipment brings the film dialogue into the room.

Big Fight Looms on Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

and then proceeding to deliberate examination of future relief policy.

President Roosevelt invited such consideration for relief in the 1940 fiscal year, saying he realized "the Congress may wish to prescribe by legislation the manner in which funds appropriated to the WPA shall be distributed." He will certainly be taken at his word, and WPA be given only a pending re-examination of the whole relief situation. There are some who say that the Sheppard Committee, however much it uncovered, hasn't told the half of it.

Might Not Mean Much

But a readjustment of WPA might not mean an absolute economy. Conceivably the situation might slip backward, for as the President said: "Any one who proposes that this result (freedom from politics in relief) can be achieved by turning the administration of a work program over to local boards is either insincere or is ignorant of the realities of local American politics."

Congressmen are far from willing to economize "at the expense of human suffering" and there is no denying that relief needs in many communities are genuinely large. Besides, they are bucking an entrenched system and a vested group interest, packing a punitive wallop at the polls. For, although 61 per cent of the voters may say they favor less spending, they may equally resist economy in any particular line in which they are interested.

Thus, in his annual message, the President effectively asked Congress where they would start economizing, pointedly demanding of the Republicans if they wanted to cut down on old-age pensions. In the consideration of this and other special interests, the anti-spending drive runs into heavy seas.

Nevertheless, Congress seems to be anti-spending in general however anti-economy it may be in any particular, and the result is to make more difficult the relations between the legislators and the White House.

Hungary

(Continued from Page 1)

ganize in a radical German union. It is plain that German ideas and methods are speedily gaining ground in Hungary. But at the same time it is paradoxical that antipathy toward Germany has been growing.

Practically all classes of the population and most political groups are beginning to feel bitter toward the Germans. Most Hungarians fear and dislike the Third Reich more than any other State. In cafés, on trains, in private homes and wherever Hungarians gather, one hears tirades against Germany.

Recently representatives of 1,000,000 new inhabitants restored to Hungary by Germany were received in Parliament with impressive pomp but without the slightest demonstration of gratitude to Germany. Thus the popular influence of Germany is advancing side by side with a popular dislike.

Yet by using German ideas the leaders of this country feel they may create a Hungary strong enough to withstand complete domination by Germany.

Jewish Youth Asks Nazi Goods Boycott

NEW YORK (AP)—Taking a cue from President Roosevelt's opening message to Congress, the youth division of the American Jewish Congress began a campaign Jan. 6 to pledge individuals throughout the country to boycott German goods.

In a preliminary drive in the past few days, leaders said 150,000 blue and white lapel buttons bearing the inscription "Boycott Nazi Germany" have been distributed in New York.

Spokesmen for the youth division, with a membership of its own listed nationally as 200,000, said about 50 other youth organizations of Catholic, Protestant, and trade union affiliations would aid in distributing buttons and obtaining pledges.

Samuel Freedman, chairman of the boycott committee, said the decision of the organization to launch a national campaign was based on President Roosevelt's reference to "methods short of war, but stronger and more effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our people."

Segregation of Votes On Bond Issue Urged

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—A bill providing for segregation of the votes of property owners from those of non-property holders in bond elections was introduced in the California Legislature Jan. 5.

The measure would provide two ballot boxes at each polling place. Into one would go the ballots of property owners; into the other the votes of those not holding real estate. To carry, a bond proposal would have to have a two-thirds favorable vote in each box.

A similar measure was voted down at a preceding legislative session.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Only the 4 line minimum space (one inch deep) is required, and no letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Large wooded estate on Long Island; right on Sound; own extensive shore front; 60 miles from New York; fine buildings suitable for an exclusive camp; athletic fields, tennis court, swimming, various sports; will lease or sell to acceptable tenant. Write Box P-26, Suite 1600, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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WANTED—Someone to share practitioner's attractive office, 689 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Kir. 3778, mornings.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

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PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 12 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-8167.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—27-21 Winchester St., rooms with, without private bath; home cooking; garage; transportation to services. Lon. 9034.

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive double room, $7.—business people; also single, $4.50; warm, cheerful, large closets, convenient location. COM. 0579.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Double, single; comfortably furnished light use of home; breakfasts if desired; subway. B. M. J. Logan, 59 94th Street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 99 St. Marks Ave.—Large sunny room, redecorated; refined atmosphere; reasonable. Tel. Nevins 8-0957.

N. Y. C. 215 W. 101st St. (9A)—Desirable, spacious front, cheerful, comfortable, nicely furnished, clean, quiet home; business people preferred.

N. Y. C. W. 96th St.—Very desirable sunny room for lady, adjoining bath, $7; smaller, $5; home apartment, elevator, radio. Phone Riv. 9-2161.

N. Y. C. 808 West End Ave. (11-C)—Large, bright corner studio, quiet, semi-private bath; convenient church, transportation. AC. 2-3633.

N. Y. C., 935 West 103rd (B'way), Apt. 4-D—Large, well furnished, kitchen privileges; homelike; subway express; elevator. AC. 2-7744.

N. Y. C., 230 W. 76th (Apt. 4B)—Spacious, well-furnished, desirable; convenient transportation; suitable one, two. TR. 4-0843.

N. Y. C., 100 East 124th St. (W-2)—Large front room for one or two gentlemen—$5.00 per week. Lehigh 4-1513.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—N. Y. C., two rooms, private bath; with Christian Science family; reference. Box Z-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN—Well established manufacturer, strong attractive line novelty curtains, cottage sets, piece goods, needs capable, energetic representative with car for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; curtains sales experience preferable; commission basis, draw if necessary; well established trade, good opportunity for business builder; reply full particulars. HENRY W. PLANT & CO., Passaic, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOOD housekeeper desires position as companion and helper to elderly lady; references. Box E-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RELIABLE, experienced colored girl wishes housework in adult family; assist cooking, light laundry; sleep in. Write M. C., Box 44, 221 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper-companion for business couple or for small Protestant family. HA. 9-4544. Write Box M-52, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITING

MANUSCRIPTS, letters, documents; confidential work intelligently prepared by experienced authors' typist. AUTHORS' SECRETARIAL SERVICE, 703 Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—19 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3208.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS stored and recovered for 1939, screens repaired; Venetian blinds, shades. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-3897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

CHARLES B. PERHAM

Ford and Mercury Dealer
See the new 1939 car now on display

295 Broadway Arl. 2433

Dependable Flowers
Any Time Any Where
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch 242 High St. Mys. 0600

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDSMOBILE
745 Mass. Avenue, Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service Phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington.

BELMONT

COFFIN MOTORS, Inc.

Authorized Ford, Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealer
J. McAULIFFE A. G. COFFIN
268 Trapelo Rd. Bel. 3640

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smart waving, lovely permanents, all kinds of beauty work

PATCH'S Beauty Salon
41 Winter St.
DEVonshire 8907
A member of the Coiffure Guild

SPECIAL
For One Week Only
Water Pitcher $3.75
High Quality Silver Plate
Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Commercial and Social STATIONERY
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Unusual Greeting Cards
LITTLE BUILDING STATIONERY SHOP
HELEN J. KEYES
90 BOYLSTON ST., 2nd Floor

Boston's Original Harper Method Shop
2 Park Sq., cor. Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. for Appointment DEVonshire 7462
Shampooing, Manicuring, Facial and Harper Permanent

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
announces the showing of the new
1939 PLYMOUTH
NOW ON DISPLAY AT
11 Vinton Ave., Braintree
(Tel. Bra. 1820)

BROCKTON

Fraser's
This Event Can Happen Only Twice a Year
RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Our Entire stock included 4.95
Storey & Co.
January Clearance
Now On
Prices Greatly Reduced
PORTER'S
Always at Your Service With
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STUDENTS!

See us before you buy your portable typewriter. Generous cash allowance on used typewriters.
DERRY, INC.
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP 8371
1320 Beacon St., Brookline LON 1156

HENRY'S BEAUTY SALON
1414 Beacon Street
Permanent Waving ..... $6.00 up
Shampoo and Finger Waving $1.00
Careful individual attention
For Appointment BEAcon 1000

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M
9 a. m.-12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
Visit Our New Shop
33A Brattle St., Harvard Square
OTHER SHOPS
1762 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
445 Common St., Belmont
6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown

ELIOT MANOR
1558 Mass. Avenue
2 and 4 room suites next door to Christian Science church and only 4 minutes' walk to Harvard Sq. A quiet, modern, restricted apartment building, combining the latest kitchen and bath equipment with homelike atmosphere, including fireplaces and fully automatic elevator. Rents $65 to $85.
Apply to Superintendent
Niles Management, Inc., Kir. 1420

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

GORDON HOSIERY
FOR WOMEN
Clear weaving and beautiful colors are outstanding features.
$.79 to $1.35
Special 3-pair prices.
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

848 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
26 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given.

GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515
Groceries—Provisions
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES

January Sale of
FINE FURNITURE
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Repairing, Reupholstering
Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO. 3646

CONCORD

BIRDS EYE FOODS
S. S. PIERCE PRODUCTS
Other Monitor Advertisers
ANDERSON'S MARKET
CAKES • PIES • BREAD
Main Street Tel. Concord 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

LAUNDRY SERVICE
FOR THE
WHOLE FAMILY
SAVE
TIME—WORK—MONEY
ASK FOR SERVICE FOLDER
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone Dedham 0108
Dedham, Mass.

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Leslie
5 Putnam Street
Tel. 848

January Mark Downs
Printzess Coats Reduced
Dresses 2.97—4.97—6.97
Regularly 6.95 to 12.95
Miller Clothing Co.
223 MAIN ST.—Opposite R. R. Station

A Happy New Year to All
Use your Christmas gift money for that Hamilton Watch you have always wanted.
Hamiltons 37.50 up
RICE & CO.
Jewelers F. W. RICE 350 Main St. Watch Experts

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shor
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

Begins Friday, January 6th
Wilson's Storewide
January Clearance
Markdowns in All Departments
WILSON'S

COAL COKE
FUEL OILS
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"friendly service"
GREENFIELD

HAVERHILL

NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Service—Satisfaction—Economy
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

H. R. NOYES
DAIRY
MILK—CREAM
3 S. Central St., Bradford Tel. 2734

MITCHELL & CO.
MISSES' and WOMEN'S COATS—DRESSES
at Clearance Prices

NOYES OIL SERVICE
LEONARD G. NOYES
Range and Fuel Oils
Burner Installation and Service
TEL. 3170 and 6776-J

INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
General Launderers
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

HAVERHILL

(Continued)

HOLYOKE

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

WILBUR COON SHOES
For smart women on their feet all day, school teachers, business and professional women, society women.—COON SHOES offer the utmost in comfort without sacrificing one bit of fashion.
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 HIGH STREET HOLYOKE

LAWRENCE

January Sale
Fur Trimmed Winter Coats
$15
Formerly $19.75 to $25
Offering coats with finer furs at a markdown price
Cherry & Webb's
BASEMENT

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 8167 Andover 234

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
OIL BURNERS—HEATING OILS
P. NUTTON
28 Osgood Street, Methuen, Mass.
Tel. 4343

WEINER'S
Fur Coats
at January Reduced Prices
This is the time to buy your coat
276 ESSEX STREET

LEXINGTON

Bateman's
Beautiful All-Wool Blankets
Are Being Offered at
20% Off
regular price among the interesting items on the White Sale.
1785 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0223

R. E. Scribner, Inc.

Birds Eye	Garden Fresh Green Lima Beans	Box 23c
	Haddock or Mackerel—Boneless Fillets	lb. 21c
Native Fowl, 5-lb. av. wt.		lb. 33c
Florida Juice Oranges		Doz. 19c
Monarch Old-Fashioned Salad Cut Pineapple		Large Tin 25c
Ingersoll's Boneless Chicken Fricassee, 14-oz. Tin		39c

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 4399-M
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
.. It Saves You More
•
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Visit "THE CHALET"
NEW SKI SHOP
ON THE THIRD FLOOR

MARKDOWNS in All Departments
Savings of ⅓, ¼, ½
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
Let the BIG ARROW FUELS deliver your FUEL!

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
53-57 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANSING CO.
"24 Hour Cleansing Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
BREAKERS 3590—3591
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Breakers 9780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Breakers 1970

LYNN

(Continued)

Annual Winter Clearance of
TREADEASY SHOES
Sold Day In and Day Out for $6.75
$4.95
A collection of discontinued styles in brown and black TREADEASYS. Brown suede, brown kid, black suede and black kid.
Not all sizes to be sure but some very good ones.
Goddard Bay
Market Street Breakers 2737
Shoe Dept.—Main Floor

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — FLORISTS — 1939
584 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

KENWOOD
All-Wool "Arondac"
BLANKETS
Regularly 8.95—$8.10
Solid colors, full size 72x84 inches
T. W. ROGERS CO.
Department Store Union Street

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

First National Bank in Medford
Trade in Medford. Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Semi Annual
Clearance Sale
MILLINERY
Priced $1.00 and $1.98
Evelyn Nadeau
491 MAIN STREET
Mel. 3466-M

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating, and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

Oliver E. Hawes Co.
415 Franklin Street
Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Pattee Corset Shop

January Sale
Now Going On
Hose, Corsets, Underwear, Sweaters, Dresses, Handkerchiefs
823 Main Street
Mel. 2134

NEEDHAM

Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., Inc.
26 PICKERING STREET

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Need. 0810-1618

NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK
A Needham Bank for Needham People
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
25 Chapel Street Ford Needham, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
598 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schraffi's Candies
Dinner

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
at the Traffic Circle
Newburyport Turnpike

Semi-Annual
CORSET SALE
20% to 40% Reduction
On All Garments Entire Month of January
BELL SHOPS
23 PLEASANT STREET

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON—AUBURNDALE

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road West New. 1732
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New. 4600
TEXACO
Cen. New. 3736
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
ELECTRICAL WORK
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

Luther Paul Co.
FUEL OILS
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING PRODUCTS COOLING
CEN. NEW. 0590

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Hardware
Building
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New. No. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560

NONANTUM COAL CO.

January Sale
Lamps—Linens
Pictures—Pottery
Furniture
Bon Arts Shop
285 Walnut Street New. No. 7221-W

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1337

Come and See Shop
318 Walnut Street
ANNUAL SALE
Beginning Monday, January 9.

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1436

★ Star Market Company
Face of the Rump Roast
29c to 33c
All Cuts from Fancy Steer Beef
304 Walnut St. New. No. 8400

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Keppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 2500 13 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8253 631 North St. Open Eves.

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

New and Daniels Service Centre
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Verified Lubrication
139 SOUTH STREET TEL. 5667

KULDA'S
Salted Nuts
38 SOUTH STREET

General Clearance Sale
All This Month
BATCHELDER'S
LINEN SHOP
83 East Street, Opp. Court House

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST DIAL 2-8733

HART'S STORE
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Road
DIAL 7336—7337

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

HARRIET'S BEAUTY SHOP
Our
Rilling Koolerwave Permanent
Lasts longer
Saves from 30 to 40 minutes.
28 Edward Ave. Dial 8183

Sheets at January Savings
Genuine Pepperell Sheets
in all sizes
$1.00
Also special prices on Pequots
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

"The days begin to lengthen, The cold begins to strengthen"
Good Coal—Prompt Delivery
Cooper Coal Co.
37 FENN ST. Dial 8275

REDUCED PRICES
in All Departments
Take Advantage This Month
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

Gamble's Market
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

QUINCY

(Continued)

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

QUINCY FUR SHOP
(Bonded Furriers)
January Clearance Sale
Every Coat
Drastically Marked Down
1559 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 6570

Wilbur Lown Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

STARTS JANUARY 7TH!
Annual Mid-Winter Sale
REMICK'S

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

life begins when wash-day ends.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
PRES. 5000

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

SALEM

O. L. BOWMAN & SONS, INC.
279 ESSEX STREET
Tels. 5200—5201—5202
Wishing you a
HAPPY NEW YEAR

January Sale
ALL HATS GREATLY REDUCED
GERTRUDE METCALFE
Milliner
29 NORTH ST., Opp. Lynde St.

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAMONDS WATCHES 6"-VERWARE JEWELRY
S. E. NORDEN
Jeweler
Fine Watch Repairing
411 Highland Ave., Davis Sq.
Som. 1012

Moore Printing Co., Inc.
JOB PRINTING
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Bernice and Myrtle Irish
6 Holland St. Som. 7081—7082
Let Us Help You
Real Estate—Insurance
Notary Public—Selling—Renting

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three hundred thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751 Springfield, Mass.
Member, International Master Ladies Hairdressers Association

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Special Palm Beach and Linen Suits 95 cents each
370 State St. Phone 2-2138

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1305 MAIN STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Luncheonette Service
Kodaks and Films
Also nationally advertised candies, cosmetics and other lines.
H. I. Johnson Drug Co.
617 Main Street Wal. 3370

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 403 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy 1233 Hancock St.

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a Good Used Car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's
Try Our
LUNCHEON
Special:
Ice Creams and Candies

Douglas S. Turner
Gul, Oil Service
Wellesley Hills on Worcester Pike
Wellesley 1840
For economy and easier winter driving, let us winter-condition your car.
GOOD GULF LUBRICATION • ACCESSORIES • GOODRICH TIRES, BATTERIES, HEATERS

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 2300 or 2900
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

I. BLOOM & SON'S MARKET
Lincoln Square Ph. Weymouth 0248
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European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ..... BCM/CSM, London, are entered promptly delivery to the Monitor office.

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LONDON.—"BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge. Running water in every room from 45/- Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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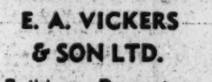
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(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
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Everything for Feminine Attire
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggins

Music From Dishes

Mr. Scroggins pushed back his sleeves and reached for a plate and cup and saucer to take from the table into the kitchen, where it seemed as though he was going to have to wash them. Mrs. Scroggins was not at home. She had left immediately after her supper to go and help out at Nephew Osmun's, who was entertaining friends. As the plate came to the edge of the table, somehow it struck against the wood. A musical sound ponged into the room. Scroggins' eyes brightened as he listened to the echoing.

"Will cups and saucers do it too?" He slid back the plate, took off the cup and tapped it gently. It too gave out a sound, more a peng than a pong. The venerable squirrel's face broke into a smile. He tried the saucer. That made a ping sound. So he had pong, peng, and ping; and he tapped the edge of the table with the plate, put down the plate and tapped with the cup, put down the cup and tapped with the saucer.

"Why not strike them with something instead of striking something with them?" He no sooner had

"He struck each one in succession"

asked himself the question than he found the answer, in a pencil, and he struck notes with the pencil from not only the plate, cup, and saucer, but from the glass tumblers and the vase. He lined them all up on the table and struck each one in succession, pleased to the tip of his bushy tail with the sounds which came forth.

There was a rustling noise at the door. He dropped the pencil as though it were red-hot, picked up a plate, and hurried into the kitchen. The noise at the door was not Mrs. Scroggins, but a branch scraping. Even so, her husband decided to go ahead with the dish washing, and hurried the work to such good results that in no time at all each dish and glass and pot and pan was clean and dry again.

While at the work, Scroggins was prodded by the delightful idea that perhaps everything would sound even sweeter when washed and dried. And so it proved. He tried tapping things in the kitchen with the pencil, and then he tried tapping them as they were arranged in neat rows on the dining table, and they gave out such a variety of sounds that he began to try out tunes. The one that went best was "Here Comes the Bride," and he practiced it and practiced it until he could do it perfectly.

When Mrs. Scroggins opened the door, the dishes were on the table just as they had been when she left. She raised her voice to give Mr. Scroggins her opinion of such laziness, but before she could open her mouth, he stepped from the closet, bowed low with pencil in hand, stepped to the table, and played with great expression "Here Comes the Bride." Mrs. Scroggins was delighted and walked with a grand manner back and forth across the room while her husband played. He did so four times, or until the possibilities of the matter were about used up.

"So this is what you've been doing?" Mrs. Scroggins stepped to the table as she spoke, looked into and at the dishes which she had suspected of not being washed, and, when she saw that they were as bright and shining as could be, she asked Mr. S. if he couldn't find another pencil and they'd both make music from dishes. He did and they enjoyed themselves until bedtime.

"To think," said Mrs. S. as they turned off the lights in the dining room, "that after all these years of handling dishes, I never knew there was music in them!"

"The music you get from them is of a different sort," said her husband gallantly.—**George L. Moore.**

Party Fun

Funny Bees-ness

Supply each guest with a copy of the following list of questions. The answer in each case is a word beginning with the sound of "b," the remainder of the word sounding like a word corresponding to the question. "What bee is a cardinal number?" the answer would be "before," since four is a cardinal number. Score five for each question answered correctly. The highest score wins.

1. What bee is up a tree? (Belief.)
2. What bee is tethered? (Betide.)
3. What bees are found on your feet? (Bestow.)
4. What bee is found above the shoulders? (Behead.)
5. What bee isn't all there? (Behalf.)
6. What bee is particularly tall? (Belong.)
7. What bee is almost ten? (Benign.)
8. What bee is inexpensive? (Below.)
9. What bee is an aquatic mammal? (Bewail.)
10. What bee is a mongrel? (Beaker.)
11. What bee is part of a vessel? (Bedeck or behold.)
12. What bees are found on mountains? (Bespeak.)
13. What bee is serene? (Becalm.)
14. What bee is a numeral and a body member? (Beforehand.)
15. What bee is used for carrying dishes? (Betray.)
16. What bee is a kind of dandy? (Bedewed.)
17. What bee is a deer? (Behind.)
18. What bee is bearing or position? (Beatitude or belie.)
19. What bee is a simple song? (Belay.)
20. What bee is a narrow vein between two strata? (Beseem.)

W. P. K., Des Moines, Iowa

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Gardiner E. Gregory, Hamden, Conn. (This print was voted the most popular at the fourth annual Colby College Camera Club.)

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, Jan. 20, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—A Postal Card Is Recommended

Quotation for Today

SEEK honor first, and pleasure lies behind.—CHATTERTON.

Daily Anecdote

Turkish Wisdom

Kemal Ataturk, the late President of Turkey, had an exemplary attitude toward those who had been his enemies in war. An American ambassador once requested Ataturk to give him permission to visit the battlefields in Asia Minor. The Turkish President refused, explaining that he highly valued Turkey's present friendly relations with Greece and did not want to bring back memories of Turkish victories.

When he was asked why his nation did not demand reparations from Greece, he said that good commercial relations with Greece would pay Turkey better than troublesome annual tribute which might produce friction. "Remove the causes of war and the war wound will heal," he said.

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

"How do you like this dress I got for my eighteenth birthday?"

"Hm-m, it certainly has worn well."

Call in Sherlock!

"His jet black hair is a silky white, his short moustache is gray, and he wears horn-rimmed spectacles."—Evening Paper.

What color is this gray moustache of his?—Punch (c).

Today

Tourist: "Why are the natives rushing for their war canoes? Is there a war on?"

Islander: "No; today the natives go to the cinema on the mainland."—Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig).

Good Trick if You Can Do It

"Com-pa-nee, atten-shun!" bawled the drill sergeant to the awkward squad. "Com-pa-nee, lift up your left leg and hold it straight in front of you!"

By mistake one rookie held up his right leg, which brought it out side by side with his neighbor's left leg.

"Aw right, aw right. Who's the wise guy over there holding up both legs?" shouted the hard-boiled sergeant.—Readio.

Geography Down Under

Teacher: "Can you tell me what Australia is bounded by, Freddie?"

Freddie: "Kangaroos, sir."—The Messenger.

Formula

Gumm: "Did you know any reliable rule for estimating the cost of living?"

Boyle: "Yes. Take your income—whatever that may be—and add 10 per cent."—Omaha Bee.

Tsk! Tsk!

Returning from his work on the night shift, a Scottish miner found a young owl which had fallen out of its nest. He took it home, gave it food, then wrapped it up in a piece of old flannel and placed it beside the fire before going to bed.

Some time later, his mother came into the kitchen to prepare breakfast for the family. When she saw the visitor she gave a gasp.

"Eh, me!" she exclaimed. "Here's oor Jock's been at his tricks again! He's been and put a beak on the cat!"—Tit-Bits.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the 'Dog Days' Got Their Name?

There are a number of hot, sultry days in summer that are often referred to as "dog days." The origin of the term is not found in an intent to honor the dog, nor are dog days similar to such other famous days as Father's Day, etc.

In order to find out why they are called dog days we must look up into the sky.

The ancient Greeks picked out groups of the brightest and most prominent stars and called these groups constellations. With active imagination they pictured these star groups as suggesting the outlines of birds and beasts, heroes and heroines, and so on, and named the constellations accordingly.

For instance, there was the constellation of the Great Bear, whose tail and hindquarters are indicated by the seven stars which we know as the big dipper. There was also the Bull, whose shoulders bear the Pleiades. Another constellation was known as the Great Dog.

The classical name for the days between July 3 and Aug. 11 was "canicular days." Canicula was the ancient name for Canus Minor, and was used to denote Sirius in the month of Canus Major or the Great Dog.

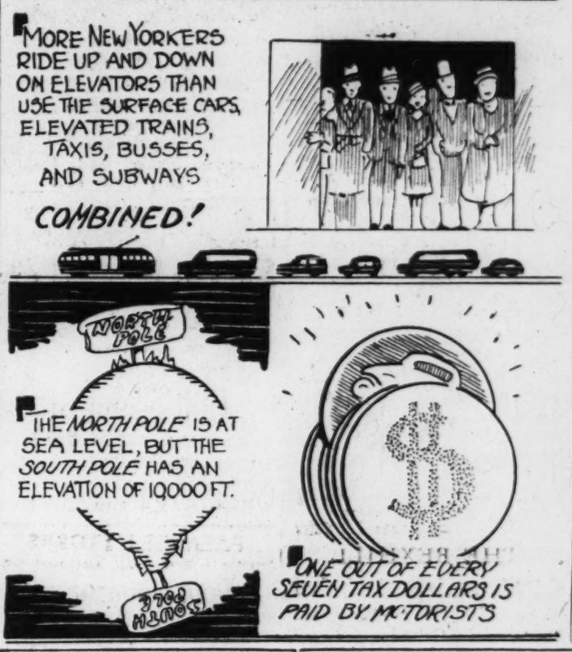
The ancient theory was that Sirius, rising with the sun, added to its heat. This conjunction, it may be noted, does not occur at the same time in all latitudes; and, over a long period, its date also varies in any one region. The date of the conjunction of the star Sirius with the sun has been changing, due to the

procession of the equinoxes, at the rate of one day in 70 years, so that in general the dog days now begin the last of July instead of July third.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

The Love of Learning

Our great mistake in education is, as it seems to me, the worship of book-learning—the confusion of instruction and education. We strain the memory instead of cultivating the mind. . . . The important thing is not so much that every child should be taught, as that every child should be given the wish to learn. . . . If we succeed in giving the love of learning, the learning itself is sure to follow.—Lord Avebury.

Facts and Figures— H. E. T.


MORE NEW YORKERS RIDE UP AND DOWN ON ELEVATORS THAN USE THE SURFACE CARS, ELEVATED TRAINS, TAXIS, BUSSES, AND SUBWAYS COMBINED!
NORTH POLE
THE NORTH POLE IS AT SEA LEVEL, BUT THE SOUTH POLE HAS AN ELEVATION OF 10000 FT.
9700 MILES
ONE OUT OF EVERY SEVEN TAX DOLLARS IS PAID BY MOTORISTS

Christmas Shopping

(Wall Street Journal)

New York

He watched, with some amusement, the consternation of a young saleswoman behind the neckwear counter at Rogers Peet's.

A substantial looking customer appeared to be the hardest man to please in the world. Necktie after necktie was shown him, only to be thrust one side until the pile grew to enormous proportions.

The young saleswoman, undaunted, never lost her cheery smile. Here was a challenge to her selling ability that she had never before experienced.

Finally, when all seemed lost, the customer smiled, and said: "I'll take all of these," pointing to the apparent pile of discards. "I want them each wrapped separately in a Christmas gift box for my employees."

There were 276 of them.

Vocations

Shifting 17 Gears

Truck drivers come and go. The owners have to discharge a number of men to save their trucks. The truck is expected to travel at the maximum legal speed with minimum wear and tear.

To get a job is easier than staying long enough to earn a livelihood at it. A man on the San Joaquin Valley run found his company very particular about noisy gear-shifting. On his first few runs, he didn't make good time, because when he got away from the hills and the city traffic, where shifting must be done under pressure, he practiced shifting until he was perfectly at ease in each of the different trucks.

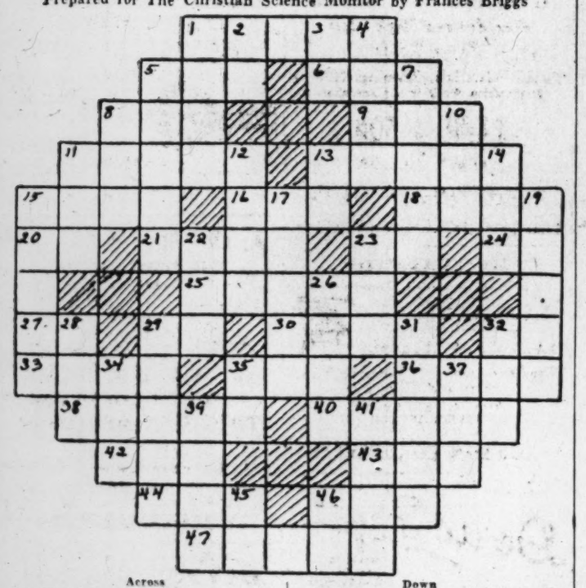
The delay occasioned was overlooked because he was a beginner. This company's biggest truck had a compound gear arrangement with a total of 17 speeds. So successfully did he teach himself to handle these gears that he was given the job of breaking in new drivers—and his own job was secure.—Roy C., Pocoima, Calif.

Remember Only the Good

Forget it. Drop the subject when you cannot agree. There is no need to be bitter because you know you are right.—Anon.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the capital of Idaho?
5—What Levite and porter was appointed to carry the ark?
6—How many ate at miracle of feeding of multitude?
8—Who was one of chief gods in Babylonian mythology?
9—Biblical coins were put up in what (sing.)?
11—What are the graduated faces of timepieces?
13—What character made Joel Chandler Harris famous?
15—What animals are regarded with contempt by Turks?
16—Who was one of David's "chief rulers"?
18—What was Baron Munchausen wont to do?
20—Habakkuk is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
21—What is the prong of an antler?
23—What is 19th book of Old Testament (abbr.)?
24—You and I.
25—The century plant is a species of what?
27—What artificial language was devised by Edward Foster?
29—Symbol for tin is what?
30—Aurora was goddess of what?
32—Who was the son of Odin?
33—Judah's second son was who?
35—What did Sindbad the Sailor cross?
36—The ar is a measure of what?
38—What place was seat of Solomon's navy?
40—A morning reception is called what?
42—What was a "dainty dish to set before the King"?
43—Dick Whittington was what?
44—In Angel's book, Ben Adhem's name did what among "all the rest?"
46—An old cloth measure is what?
47—What American composer was famous for his marches?

Down

1—Who invented the telephone?
2—Upon.
3—On what continent would you be if you were in Quito (abbr.)?
4—What German river flows into North Sea?
5—In fairy tale in which Beauty is heroine, who is the hero?
7—What animals were often used in Biblical sacrifices?
8—How would you describe the fabulous roc?
10—What was name of ascent from plain of Jezreel?
11—What do you place over small "I" in writing?
12—When 42 Across was opened what did blackbirds begin to do?
13—Who was sun god of Egyptians?
14—What implement is used by a carpenter?
15—What river forms a boundary for about 60 miles between Spain and Portugal?
17—What English novelist wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth?"
19—Where was Columbus born?
22—What name is often given to Scotch boys?
23—A long church seat is what?
26—What South African river flows to the Orange?
28—How many bags of wool did black sheep have for his master?
29—What gastropod has a spiral shell?
31—What kind of training do students at Annapolis receive?
32—What insect is kept in a hive?
34—The Malterhorn is one of what (sing.)?
35—What coin might you spend in England (abbr.)?
37—What was color of cloak worn by Little Red Riding Hood?
39—The upper valley of what English river is called Teesdale?
41—What king in Chaucer tale wed Constance?
43—Guido's gi was superseded by what?
44—Plural ending.

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

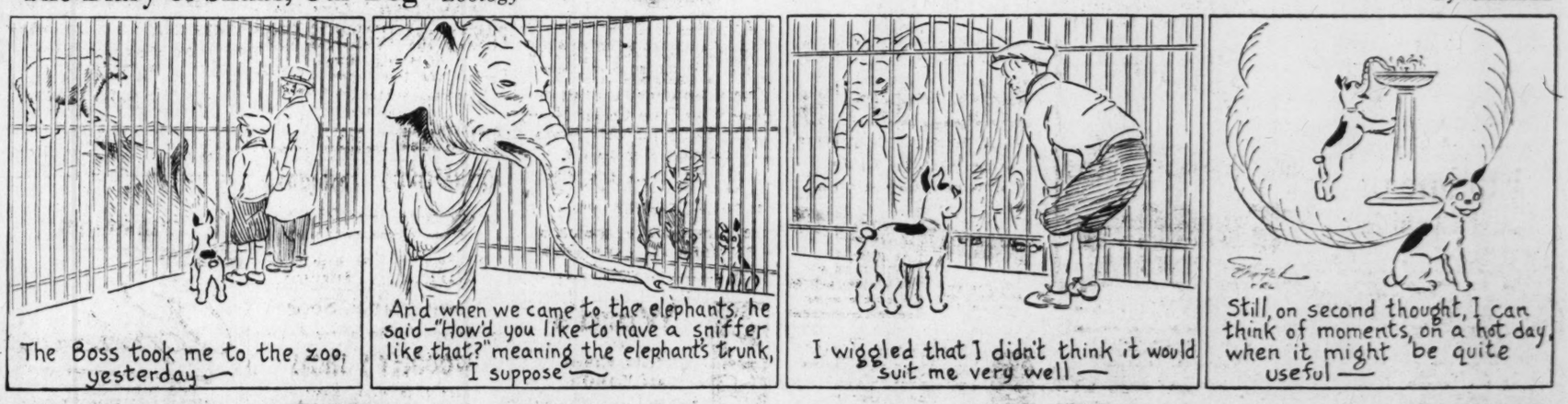
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Slips*

By LE PELLEY

I CAN'T SKATE VERY WELL....
YOU JUST WATCH ME, SUSIE, I'LL SHOW YOU. A FEW TRICKS.... YOU'LL LEARN IN NO TIME !!
THIS TRICK IS EASY— I CALL IT THE FLOATING CLOUD !
AND THIS— - ..!"
OOOPS!
Thumpo
OH, I CAN DO THAT ONE ! —IT'S THE FIRST THING I LEARNED !
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Zoology*

By CARMACK


The Boss took me to the zoo yesterday—
And when we came to the elephants, he said—"How'd you like to have a sniffer like that?" meaning the elephant's trunk, I suppose—
I wiggled that I didn't think it would suit me very well—
Still, on second thought, I can think of moments, on a hot day, when it might be quite useful—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted and Waddles Go to Press*

By THE HAGERS

"I DON'T THINK DRAKEVILLE WILL BE FOND OF MALLARD'S PLAN TO DRAIN OUR POND.
WHERE WILL WE SWIM—IN WINTER SKATE?" "WAIT TED," I QUACKED, "IT'S NOT TOO LATE.
WE LIVE IN A DEMOCRACY; WE'RE PRIVILEGED TO DISAGREE.
DRAKEVILLE NEWS
WE WILL NOT HAVE TO ACQUIESCE— NOT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Decade of Deficits

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S budget message fills in with ten-digit figures the philosophy of deficit financing enunciated in his annual message to Congress. This rationalization of red figures was more fully elucidated a week ago by Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve. Mr. Roosevelt prettifies it as "national investment for prosperity." But it adds up to a decade of deficits, $3,000,000,000 for the next fiscal year and a total public debt of nearly $45,000,000,000 by 1940.

And this time there is no promise of a balanced budget; only a hope that by continued Federal spending the lack of private spending can be made up until business so revives that there will be an $80,000,000,000 national income. On that level there is hope of balance. Now it should be recognized that sound economists support the theory that Federal credit can usefully keep up the flow of investment while private enterprise is afraid to take hold. They believe the last recession was primarily due to too rapid shutting off of Federal spending.

But after a decade of deficits two fundamental facts make this theory a very dangerous basis for national policy. First is the fact that full-fledged business recovery requires confidence which will lead to long-term investment of private capital. As Mr. Roosevelt said last year, "No Government can conscript co-operation." And so long as investors fear that government competition, government-tolerated labor disorders, government-devised tax burdens, government-controlled political spending and government-fostered public distrust of business are going to make profits small and doubtful, the pump of recovery will not be primed.

It is true that some investors need to realize that there will never be a return to the "good old days" when the lid was off for unconscionable exploitation. Co-operation must be two-sided. But there have been increasing evidences, particularly since the last election, that many business men have a new social outlook and are ready to go a long ways on their side. In fairness, it should be said that Mr. Roosevelt also has shown a disposition to end the baiting of business. And his willingness to see some "polishing" of recent legislation which disturbs business men gives hope for better co-operation than at any time in the last six years.

But business confidence and co-operation will not be won after a decade of deficits, and with the unemployment problem still unsolved, by giving pleasanter names to big debt increases. It would be better to face the second fact which undermines the Eccles-Roosevelt theory—the fact that these deficits are rooted in political causes. They are made up of grants to various pressure groups which no government and no party dares to defy. And they are manufactured by logrolling. Nearly every one of these groups would like to stop the spending for other groups—but it consents in order to get its own share.

Relief, farm subsidies, pensions—all these can be supported by arguments of necessity. But the amount of them is open to political pressures. And there is the difficulty about economy. The Roosevelt administration might not be able to stop spending. But it could take the lead in checking it, instead of rationalizing it.

New Premier in Japan

IT IS customary to write of Japan as a dictatorship without a dictator. There is a Diet, which is still elected by the people, and a Cabinet more or less responsible to the Diet. But for years past all these representative institutions have been a façade behind which the militarists have more or less run the country. Thus the change in the Premiership does not alter the essential facts about political Japan.

The change, however, bakes a façade somewhat thinner. Prince Fuminaro Konoye, the retiring Prime Minister, is not a mere reflector of the militarist outlook. Indeed, when he came to office on June 3, 1937, he was reputed to be antimilitarist. His successor, on the contrary, is an unabashed friend of the militarists, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma. To that extent the change in Premiers amounts to something more than a substitution of Tweedledum for Tweedledee.

The pressure of events accounts for Prince Konoye's failure. He had a war wished on him in China for which he had no stomach. Thrice he tried to rid himself of his increasingly ornamental post. On each occasion the interference of the militarists accounted for his effort. Moreover, Konoye hasn't the makeup to oppose vigor with vigor.

Doubtless the elevation of Konoye to the Premiership was due to that remarkable old man of Japanese public life, Prince Kimmochi Saionji, last of Japan's Elder Statesmen. Saionji for years has been a resilient obstacle to the tidal pressure of the militarists upon government. It is upon his word that the Emperor relies in picking Prime Ministers. Konoye was Saionji's protégé, the man in whom the Elder Statesman saw the eventual resurrection of representative institutions.

That hope seems to go out with the departure of Konoye. It looks as if Hiranuma will now pave the way for a much more formal authoritarian regime for Japan.

What's in a Type Face?

THE Congressional Record for the newly opened Seventy-Sixth Congress appears in a new typographical "dress"—that is, with a changed set of type faces in its heading. Can it have any political significance? Observers already have forecast that this Congress will be more conservative than its last three predecessors. But to those who know their printing the artistically re-cut letters on the front of the Record go back not merely to the horse and buggy age but to the horseback and stagecoach era of American journalism.

The High Cost of Massachusetts

GOVERNOR SALTONSTALL'S inaugural address breathes promise of a better day on Beacon Hill. Perhaps the outstanding aspect is its assurance that in addition to unquestioned honesty he possesses a well-rounded knowledge of the Commonwealth's affairs. As a legislator he mulled over these problems. Now, as Chief Executive, he has the background to consider each in its constellation of relative facts. This is all to the good.

Governor Saltonstall discloses a fiscal situation that is disturbing, particularly to property owners in the larger cities. His forecast of a state tax this year running up to between $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, which is $8,000,000 to $13,000,000 above this year's tax, brings the day of financial reckoning acutely near. Boston alone pays one-fourth the state tax. Any such increase as now seen by the Governor would—unless further borrowing is resorted to, or some new levy like the sales tax imposed—mean a jump in this year's tax rate of $3 or $4.

Keenly aware of the consequences of such a tax, Governor Saltonstall yet promises to go ahead with tax-consuming social security steps, including old age assistance and improvement of the unemployment compensation administration. In striving to balance the demand for better social security on one hand against what society can pay for on the other, Governor Saltonstall is tackling one of the major problems facing government in the United States today. It will be interesting to see how he and his Republican majority work out the answer.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter

SCARCELY three months ago there appeared a book on "Mr. Justice Holmes and the Supreme Court." It was dedicated "To Mr. Justice Cardozo, rightful successor of Mr. Justice Holmes." Now it appears that in all probability the author of that study, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, will become the lineal successor on the United States Supreme Court to both Justice Holmes and Justice Cardozo. For there is little evidence in the Senate of effective opposition to confirmation of his appointment by President Roosevelt. In fact, since the President was evidently determined to pursue his "liberalization" of the court, there will be satisfaction that he has chosen a man of established legal scholarship.

At one time the designation of Mr. Frankfurter for a seat on the Supreme bench would have thrown a large part of the country into consternation. Today there is little evidence of dissatisfaction unless it be among Western Senators—and that because the President has not seen fit to restore in some measure a geographical balance on the Court by selecting a jurist from the Mountain or Pacific Coast states, which are entirely unrepresented. Mr. Roosevelt apparently counts liberal philosophy and legal learning as more important qualifications than political prestige or geographical background.

If any objections are raised today to Professor Frankfurter as being a "radical" they will hardly be pressed with the vigor that once would have obtained. For one thing the Harvard law professor has matured and seasoned a bit; for another the country is a little more familiar with his actual views. A nation-wide poll of lawyers recently showed Mr. Frankfurter a five-to-one choice over any other potential nominee to the Court.

Business men may recall that although he has been reputed to wield great influence in the New Deal he was not enthusiastic about NRA and was reputably reported to have advised against the plan to enlarge the Court. Students of the history of the Supreme Court now find more of vision than of sacrilege in such a statement as one from the book mentioned on Justice Holmes: "The Constitution of the United States is not a printed finality but a dynamic process; its application to the actualities of government is not a mechanical exercise but a function of statecraft."

PRIDE in ancestry was thrown into more realistic focus recently by a Harvard geographer who, in speaking of the Pilgrims' unfriendly reception by the Cape Cod Indians, said: "If we are proud of our ancestors . . . it should be not because they came over on the Mayflower, but because they didn't go back on her."

Morals and the State

Book News of the Day

HAROLD LASKI is one of the ablest spokesmen of the Left, and in PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND (New York: Viking. $2.50), he has spoken with characteristic pointedness and with more than his usual attention to contemporary events.

From the crises of the moment, as well as from the past, he gathers new ammunition for his oft-repeated thesis that the democratic state is controlled by wealth and privilege, and that it steps hard upon any attempt to press strongly for actual security and equality.

* * *

When seriously threatened, Mr. Laski says, the privilege-controlled state has two recourses: either to halt the democratic processes outright, as in Germany and Italy, or to change the fundamentals upon which democracy has rested. Mr. Laski purports to see in contemporary England a subtle corrupting of the ideals of democratic government. The decision of England not to support Spanish democracy, its outright intervention against Soviet Russia after the World War and its present alleged quasi-regimentation under the National Government, are cited as proof of his assertion that England's rulers are at war with the strivings of the common people.

This war, he argues, can be averted or glossed over so long as political parties are sufficiently in agreement about fundamentals to offer no basic threat to private ownership of property. But today parties no longer are so agreed about fundamentals. If the British Labor Party, for instance, means what it says in its last platform, it would indeed invade property.

It is therefore Laski's contention that the time has arrived in democratic capitalism when the capitalists must decide whether they are devoted to capitalism or democracy. Capitalism is winning their loyalty, Laski holds.

* * *

For years Mr. Laski has contended that the State is merely the supreme coercive power—that it possesses no rational sovereignty based on any absolute moral principle. If one accepts Laski's theory, the state has no sanctity. There would then be no moral obligation on the part of the people to obey it, although there might be a practical obligation in terms of police and soldiers. This does not mean that Laski is without political morality. It does mean, however, that he believes there is a wide divergence between moral right and legal right under existing condition.

Chief pitfall in the Laski thesis, it would appear, is this: Should a group which Mr. Laski deems nearest the "moral right" succeed in gaining control, by what moral sanction would it defend itself, if the state is merely the "supreme coercive power"? Here, it seems, is indicated the weakness of political pragmatism and the necessity for achieving reforms without demolishing absolute and rational concepts. R. M. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

Housing for Today—and Tomorrow

ANY unprejudiced person, we think, must agree on the face of the facts that the USHA has done a good job in the short time it has been in existence. It has not, however, solved the housing problem in the United States. Today there are 5,000,000 families or more who are living "doubled up" with someone else. There are another 3,000,000 families who live in substandard housing, even under the narrowest interpretation of that phrase. There is a tremendous job still to be done and the USHA ought to be allowed to do it.

The next Congress should increase the United States Housing Authority's lending program by at least an additional $1,000,000,000, remembering that this money is an investment, and one of the safest in the world. It is also essential that Congress should authorize the United States Housing Authority to enter into additional contracts for annual contributions up to at least $50,000,000. . . .

Minor amendments might be proposed, but the fact is that one year has demonstrated the United States Housing Act to be a workable mechanism and a sound framework on which to build a long-term housing program.—*New Republic*, New York.

Peace Through Preparedness for War

I HEAR many people talking of peace as if it were a plaster that could be stuck onto the face of Europe. This is dangerous. In a world in which there are men of power who make no distinction between might and right—and there always have been such men—peace is a state of balanced power which makes the probable price of loot an unattractive one to contemplate. As of old, so now, let all who seek peace—and who in this country does not?—prepare themselves for war; mentally, morally, physically, and materially. Thus and thus only can we defend against any aggressor our liberties, our freedom, and all else that makes our heritage—and go forward with stout hearts to establish the peace we all seek.—Sir Auckland Geddes in an interview by the [London] *Observer*.

Criticism

MORE people are dying every day from criticism than from cancer. More people are suffering each hour from lack of charity of heart than from poverty. The inhumanities of life are more dreadful than disease.—Dr. George Parrish, Los Angeles health officer, in *California Jewish Voice*, Los Angeles, Calif.

Landmark in Cuba's History

F. Wenderoth Saunders

Morro Castle, Havana

MORRO Castle, a sixteenth century sentinel, standing guard over the narrow entrance to Havana's land-locked harbor, was once the scene of an important and little-known episode of history. The conclusion of this event destroyed unexpectedly a colonial policy that was stifling the commerce of a potentially great seaport. It is one of the very few times in history when the conquerors have acted with such magnanimity that the conquered rejoice now in a defeat they strove so mightily to avert. The Island of Cuba can really date the beginning of its struggle for independence from the year 1762 when the Duke of Albemarle commanding a British expeditionary force stormed Morro Castle and seized the walled city of Havana.

The story of the conquest and its significance resulted from my first visit some years ago to the Cuban National Library. An immense window looked down upon the uncared-for gardens of the library patio. There a flame tree was in bloom—its blossoms vermilion. Beyond a fringe of red tiled roofs were the vivid blue waters of the entrance channel, and towering above and reflected in them was Morro Castle on the tip of the headland rising ominously from a jagged mass of coral rock.

* * *

Noticing my evident pleasure at the view, the librarian remarked, "An impressive sight! There a mighty drama was enacted! I have in my private possession an old letter and an ancient map pertaining to those historical events; events that made the capture of Morro Castle as important to the Island of Cuba as the capture of Quebec was to Canada and to what is now the United States." I professed complete ignorance.

"In the tremendous struggle for empire that took place in the eighteenth century between England and France," he continued, "Spain, to whom Cuba then belonged, was an ally of France. That part of the war which had North America as its stake had culminated already in a complete victory for the British with Wolfe's spectacular victory on the Plains of Abraham and the capture of Montreal.

"Wishing to harass Spain for her friendship with France and at the same time protect her own lines of communication to the West Indies, England dispatched an army of seasoned veterans under the able Duke of Albemarle. The Duke of Albemarle landed his forces at what is now the pretty little resort town of Cojimar five miles east of Havana. Here he set up his headquarters and wrote the letter now in my possession to the British Prime Minister, William Pitt."

* * *

The letter written in faded ink on time-yellowed paper together with the quaint map of the Morro were mounted in a steel container that opened like a book. The cramped writing and the letter s written often as an f made the letter difficult for my untutored eyes to read.

"How did you obtain this letter?" I asked.

"A friend purchased it in London at an auction and presented it to me. As you can see from the first part of the letter, the communication was not an official document but a part rather of a scheme of private correspondence by means of which the great minister kept in close touch with the men who were making history for him."

The letter reads in part:

Headquarters Coximar upon
the Island of Cuba
July 14th, 1762

My Lord.

The Moro is most obstinately defended. It is most advantageously situated by nature, with all the other advantages that Don Luis de Velesco / a Captain of a man-of-war who defends it / could wish, and desire. The approaches to it is most difficult. We are greatly distressed for want of earth and what is more, water for the poor soldiers in this very hot climate. We are obliged to contract our attack. The Havannah, Punte Fort and Ships Guns in the harbour annoy us so much without our being able to silence them or attempt it any degree till the Moro is in our possession. The fort is well supplied with guns and ammunition and constantly relieved with fresh men from the town. I am doing everything in my power to get possession of this Fortress, and flatter myself I shall soon be in possession of it. . . .

I have the honor to be with great Truth and Regard,

My Lord,
Your Lordships
Most obedient
humble servant
Albemarle

* * *

"The British," concluded my friend, "attacked Morro Castle on its one vulnerable side, the side which faced the land. Despite a preponderance of naval ships, the British made no attempt to dash by Morro, for the Spaniards had sunk several ships in the channel entrance. After fifteen days of intense fighting, in which heroisms were performed on both sides, the British effected a breach and took the fortress.

"It was a magnificent day for Cuba, although there was no celebration. The British remained a year. They found Havana a port closed to all trade except that with Spain. An average of but nine ships a year visited the city. There was practically no industry. The few products from rich land were sent apathetically to Spain. Most of the people were poor and enjoyed few of the comforts contingent on normal trade with other countries.

"The British opened Havana to the commerce of the world. In that year of British occupancy not nine but nine hundred vessels called at Havana. When Spain received the port again, she found that it was no longer possible to continue the former colonial policy. Cubans had had a taste of freedom and they refused to relinquish that which was so beneficial to them. F. W. S.

The Wide Horizon

What Schools Should Teach

By Hayden S. Pearson

WITHIN the last half century, the fundamental philosophy of the public school system in the United States has become established. When the Protestant Revolution swept Europe and individual understanding replaced blind acceptance, it meant that people had to learn to read. "That old Deluder, Satan," referred to in the Massachusetts Law of 1647, represented ignorance. When the United States became a democracy, the leaders realized that education was essential to an enlightened citizenship. Today, the American school system is free, compulsory, non-sectarian, publicly controlled and publicly financed.

In 1900, eight per cent of secondary-age pupils were in school; this year seventy per cent of them are attending school. In many communities it runs as high as ninety per cent. This year 26,000,000 boys and girls are attending public elementary and secondary schools. Add to this number those in private schools, colleges, universities, adult educational classes and private vocational schools, and we have a quarter of the nation's population in schools. What don't we teach which would mean a more enlightened citizenry?

First, we do not teach politics. This word has developed a bad connotation. Webster's first definition is "The science and art of government." Probably the weakest spot in our national set-up is city government. You have undoubtedly heard a high type of citizen declare, "I would not mix in politics!" It is unfortunate that many schools cannot fearlessly teach the working of local politics. The American form of government depends on the intelligent interest of all citizens.

* * *

If democracy fails, it will not be because of inherent and insurmountable weaknesses of this form of organization. It will be because of popular indifference. The schools, as the agency of society, set up by it to prepare youth for citizenship, must take the lead in teaching the facts and workings of politics.

Second, the public schools must teach consumer education. In this field, the primary purpose will be to analyze propaganda. The barrage of advertising to which we are subjected today is a phenomenon of first magnitude. We cannot escape it. It comes to us in newspapers, magazines, books, radio, and through many other channels. The liquor advertisements that link the use of the product with the verities of living are a potent example. The growth of Better Business Bureaus is a result of misleading and unscrupulous advertising. Reputable concerns have felt the need of banding together to fight this danger. There is a great opportunity for the science departments of secondary schools to expand their curriculum and teach this vital subject to youth.

* * *

Third, schools should teach personal finance. The average adult handles money without much plan. Perhaps this is the reason municipal, State and Federal finances get out of control. At any rate, it is a significant commentary that some States and municipalities, as some individuals, have worked out sound financial plans. Since the average family income in the United States is about $1,500 a year, citizens must know how to handle each dollar wisely.

Fourth, we need to teach something of homemaking to both boys and girls. Home comes first in the average person's life. If we are teaching youths to become useful and happy citizens, there is no reason why young people should not learn something of interior decorating, budgeting, menus, foods, gardening, and entertaining.

Last, we must teach about and prepare young people for the use of leisure time. The "fads and frills" are first to be attacked, but thinking in broad terms, the schools must meet the problem. Someone has said, "The measure of a civilization is man's interest in the unnecessary." We need more music, art, dramatics, literature, and other subjects which will have a carry-over value for adult living.

We need an educational system which objectively prepares youth for citizenship. It will include better teaching of the fundamental tool subjects. It will also include new subjects which will prepare for living in our present-day society.

"Fashions or Furniture?"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading the editorial in the Monitor, "Fashions or Furniture?" I was amazed at the sad misconception of purpose and ignorance of furniture merchandising which it reveals.

First of all, furniture people seldom use the word "fashions" in describing their styles, recognizing that it is too transient a thing. Secondly, isn't the assumption that furniture is bought for "a generation or more" rather a limited viewpoint? Of course, in certain Eastern sections, Early American is the only style appreciated by furniture users; while in some Southern sections, Colonial has always dominated. But the country as a whole is not bound by definite types, and those who have a sound understanding of home furnishings aim to purchase those conforming in style to their home's architecture, or suitable thereto.

While in past years furniture makers have been guilty of introducing very bad designs at the semi-annual markets—notably in the heyday of functional modern—this period is past by some half dozen seasons.

Actually, the "stark simplicity" mentioned in your editorial—probably referring to modern types—has in recent years adopted pleasing curves and lovely, gay colorings. Far from being "formidable in bulk," furniture has been scaled down in the majority of cases to conform to the large number of smaller rooms where traditional pieces are now welcome. Even pianos have in recent seasons cut down their bulk, and assumed pleasing proportions and styling. All who have had their pianos for "ten or even twenty" years will certainly not find their boxy cases in good taste simply because of their age.

Regarding the rococo ornamentation referred to, it would be hard to find any examples of this in recent years except in "commercial" furniture types, about which no publicity is given. If the Victorian is meant, it shows again the writer's lack of acquaintance with the fine job of adaptation current manufacturers have done. All Victorian is not bad—witness the medallion backed chairs and the rich crests of fruit carving on many lovely old pieces—and these are the types that have been restored to style, with additional enhancement offered in rich and comfortable upholstery that the originals never possessed.

The most amazing part of the editorial is the belief of the writer that furniture is bought only at long intervals. This takes no cognizance of the thousands of new homes being established and furnished each year, of the millions who refurnish because of additional incomes, and the still larger number who replace worn pieces. As a result of the splendid co-ordination of manufacturers and buyers, coupled with progressive publications who have heralded and promoted the incoming tide of better taste in home furnishings, American homes—in all parts of the country—express a higher sense of harmony and prosperity than has hitherto been possible.

Just one more point. It is true that reporters for dailies covering the Furniture Markets give the impression that novelties and bizarre styles feature each showing. This, however, may be laid up to the door of the papers themselves, who, including the Monitor, believe that that is "news," and that the type of information which trade publications stress would not interest daily readers. When newspapers quit looking for the eccentric and extreme, and grasp the fundamentals of these trade shows, they will give their audience a fairer picture of the subject.

Chicago T. W.